

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4422.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1912.

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The SPECIAL EVENING COURSE for B.A. HONOURS in GERMAN will RECOMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 6 P.M., when the Lecturers will meet intending Students.

For all particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, King's College, Strand, W.C.

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The University Court will at a Meeting in September next proceed to appoint a LECTURER IN POLITICAL ECONOMY. The salary is 400l. per annum, and the Lecturer's duties will commence with the Winter Term in October.

Applications, with 15 copies of testimonials, are to be lodged with Mr. D. R. THOM, M.A., Secretary of the University, not later than SEPTEMBER 5.

University of Aberdeen, July 19, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

MCALLUM-FLEMING CELTIC LECTURESHIP.

The University Court will proceed to make an appointment to this LECTURESHIP EARLY IN OCTOBER. Particulars regarding the duties and emoluments may be obtained on application to THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT, University of Glasgow.

University of Glasgow, July, 1912.

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AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

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(ii) SECOND ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN MINING.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed), must be sent on or before AUGUST 22, 1912.

University College, Cardiff, July 19, 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN.

The Council invite applications for a second ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN, at a stipend of 150l. per annum, under the general direction of the Professor of German. Duties to begin OCTOBER 1, 1912.

Applications, with not less than six copies of Testimonials, should be sent, before AUGUST 31, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The Committee for Rural Economy will proceed early in October to appoint a DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS INSTITUTE which is being established by the University of Oxford in conjunction with H.M. Board of Agriculture and the Development Commission. The appointment will in the first instance be for four years. The Director will be required to give his whole time to the work at a salary of 600l. a year.—Applications to be sent by SEPTEMBER 30 to THE SECRETARY, School of Rural Economy, Oxford.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, ART, AND TECHNOLOGY.

HEAD MASTER OF ART DEPARTMENT.

The Education Committee not having made an appointment for the post of HEAD MASTER OF THE ART DEPARTMENT are prepared to receive further applications.

The salary will be at the rate of £200. per annum, rising by annual increments of £10. to a maximum of £300. per annum. Forms of application (which must be returned not later than SATURDAY, August 4, 1912) and particulars of duties can be obtained from THE EDUCATION SECRETARY, Municipal Buildings, Bournemouth.

Candidates who may be selected for an interview will be allowed third-class railway fare and reasonable expenses.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Municipal Buildings, Bournemouth, July 23, 1912.

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WANTED, for next Term, MATHEMATICAL MASTER. Salary £180. rising by increments of £10. to £200. Candidates must be Graduate in Honours.—Apply at once to FERGIVAL SHARP, Secretary for Education, St. Helens, Lancs.

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BURNLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.
APPOINTMENT OF ART MASTER.

Applications are invited for the appointment of HEAD MASTER OF THE SCHOOL OF ART, MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BURNLEY. Salary £200. per annum, rising by annual increments of £10. subject to satisfactory service, to a maximum of £300. per annum. Candidates must hold the full Associate Diploma of the Royal College of Art, and must be especially qualified in Figure Drawing, Painting, Modelling from Life, and Design. A knowledge of Artistic Crafts will be a recommendation.—Applications duly completed, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be received not later than AUGUST 6, 1912. A. R. PICKLES, Director of Education. Town Hall, Burnley.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH SCHOOL OF ART.

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BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

SCHOOL OF ART.

WANTED, for the Session 1912-1913, for about Forty weeks, commencing the last week in September, an ASSISTANT MASTER to teach principally Design and Crafts for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, and Tuesday, Thursday, and alternate Friday Evenings. Salary £100. inclusive per Glass Meeting of 2½ or 3 hours.—Applications, on forms to be obtained at the Borough Education Office, must be returned to me on or before AUGUST 1.

H. T. ROBERTS, B.A., Education Secretary.

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ASSISTANT ART MISTRESS desires POST in SEPTEMBER. Applicant experienced—holds Ablett's Teacher-Artist, Liberal, desires position as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Member of Parliament, or person interested in Social Reform. Some experience of Politics, and knowledge of Irish Question.—Reply, stating salary offered and scope of employment, to F. H., Box 1868, Athenæum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 15, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 29, and following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, the Property of the late T. F. DILLON CROKER, Esq., F.R.S., and other Properties, including important Documents, signed by the Judges of Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, Napoleon I., &c.—a short Holograph Letter from Queen Elizabeth to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton—a long Letter from Sir Francis Windham, with Notes by Charles I.—a superb Holograph Letter from Oliver Cromwell, written at a critical period of the Civil War—several Autograph Poems by Robert Burns—two important Letters from Lord Byron, one about Shelley's death—a remarkable Letter from A. C. Swinburne to Sir R. F. Burton—important Series of Letters from Thos. Carlyle and D. G. Rossetti to Alexander Gilchrist—a fine Unpublished Letter from Richard Wagner, and other Letters from Musical Composers—extra-illustrated Books, &c., with Letters from Beauclerk, Queen Henrietta Maria, Richard Baxter, Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Nelson, Scott, Lamb, Thackeray, Dickens, &c.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 15, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, August 1, and following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, WORKS OF ART, comprising Silver, Sheffield Plate, Miniatures, Glass—Oriental Carpets and Rugs—English, Continental, and Oriental Porcelain, P.tery, &c., including a Silver Tasse, a fine Enamelled Self-embraced Silver Spoon, a very early moulded Wine Glass—an Eighteenth-Century Harp—a Miniature Portrait in Enamel of the Duke of Monmouth, &c.

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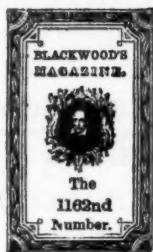
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LITERATURE

The Golden Bough. Third Edition.—Part V. *Spirits of the Corn and of the Wild.* By J. G. Frazer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

No purchaser of this instalment of the newest 'Golden Bough' is likely to complain, after taking down the second edition from his shelves to compare it with its substitute, that he has not obtained full value for his fresh outlay. Not only is the sheer bulk of the matter increased by more than as much again; but, since the last decade has not passed without much admirable harvesting in the anthropological field, both at British and foreign hands, there are new facts and new ideas in plenty to be attached to the all-embracing family history of the Arician rite.

For instance—as by this time every scholar knows—Mr. Dawkins has found surviving in Thrace down to this day "a drama.... which reproduces with remarkable fidelity some of the most striking traits in the Dionysiac myth and ritual." The principal actors are disguised in goatskins, reminding us of how Dionysus was worshipped at Athens and elsewhere as "the one of the black goat-skin," or was held to have been changed into a goat. A mock baby is paraded in a basket that bears the name of the winnowing-fan, and is itself known as *Likenites*, "he of the winnowing-fan," the name, recalling the very cradle, which the traditions and monuments assign to Dionysus of old. Dr. Frazer, by the way, thanks to one of his wonderful feats of far-flung comparison, is able to show, with the help of parallels from India, China, Madagascar, and so on,

that this widespread use of the winnowing-fan to cradle infants need not imply their identification with the corn, but is rather intended to communicate the power of growth possessed by the grain, as well as, perhaps, to "fan away ill-luck, fan away ill-success," in the words of a charm still sung by the Karens of Burma.

Again, this baby of the Thracian mumery is represented as a seven months' child born out of wedlock and begotten of an unknown father; exactly as Dionysus was born prematurely in the seventh month as the result of an amour between a mortal mother, Semele, and the divine, mysterious Zeus. And so it is with many other features common to both ceremonies: the accompaniment of the *phallus*, the mock-marriage, the ceremony of ploughing, the giving of wine, and, finally, the enacted death and resurrection of the principal actor, who—in another version of the modern carnival—meets his doom in the character of a king. Can we doubt any longer that the mysticism and high poetry of the 'Bacchæ' were woven round a theme which originated in a rustic mummery's play, on a par with the celebration of Plough Monday once practised by English yokels? Or that behind these rude ceremonies of peasants are to be discerned far more barbarous rites, in which the human victim goes to a bloody death in order that his fellows may eat and be filled?

To turn to quite another subject—or, at any rate, to quite another side of agricultural magic—a brilliant chapter explains how many of our most innocent-looking pastimes originated in serious, if superstitious, practices undertaken for the good of the crops. For example, there is the game of cat's cradle, which Prof. Haddon and his daughter have taught us all to play according to tricky figures gathered from every corner of the savage world. It was known already that the Eskimo thereby sought to catch the sun in the meshes of the string, and so to prevent him from sinking below the horizon in winter. It now appears, however, that in New Guinea "by playing cat's cradle they cause the leaves of the yams to spread and the stalks to intertwine, even as the players spread their hands and twine the string about their fingers." Similarly, swinging, tug-of-war, and all manner of other amusements, including, of course, the singing of a song and the telling of a story, may sometimes be, and, perhaps, mostly are, the lineal descendants of pursuits formerly undertaken in a spirit of the strictest business.

On woman's part in primitive agriculture Dr. Frazer sheds much welcome light in these days, when anthropologists are anxious to do full justice (though how can they hope to do it without the co-operation of more trained observers of the other sex?) to the woman's side of primitive life. He is fully prepared to entertain the view that,

"as a consequence of a certain natural division of labour between the sexes, women

have contributed more than men towards the greatest advance in economic history, namely, the transition from a nomadic to a settled life, from a natural to an artificial basis of subsistence."

Yet it is to be noted that he does not work such a theory to death, but, soundly critical, knows where to stay his hand. For instance, the Greek conception of Demeter as a goddess of corn and agriculture need not have been connected with this division of labour between the sexes. Women's work, after all, consists amongst savages in hoeing—or, as the Germans say, *Hackbau*—rather than in the more laborious *Ackerbau*, founded on the use of the plough, which calls for the thews and sinews of the male. Dr. Frazer, therefore, prefers to think that the idea of the corn as feminine was suggested

"by a direct observation of nature, the teeming head of corn appearing to the primitive fancy to resemble the teeming womb of a woman, and the ripe ear on the stalk being likened to a child borne in the arms or on the back of its mother."

"Excursusque breves tentant" was said by Virgil of his bees, and Dr. Frazer may, perhaps, be thought to have borrowed from the bee, not only its industry and its power of gathering honey by the aid of sustained flights, but also this other habit. Thus the subject of transmigration of human souls into animals leads him on by easy transitions from the savage to Buddha, Pythagoras, Empedocles, Plato, and Mr. McTaggart. So far the scheme of affiliations is direct and legitimate; though it is to be noted that in Mr. McTaggart's case a declension—one might even say a degeneration—from the robust faith of the Piaroas of the Orinoco or the Canelos of Ecuador manifests itself, in that the Cambridge philosopher "seems only to contemplate the transmigration of human souls into human bodies; he does not discuss the possibility of their transmigration into animals." But we are inclined to accuse Dr. Frazer of making an over-free use of the elbow-room which his readers are prepared to grant him when, at the mention of Empedocles, he strays off into a disquisition of four or five pages on certain remarkable anticipations of Herbert Spencer and Darwin which he professes to find in certain fragments of the Greek sage, though these have little or nothing to do with his notions about the transmigration of souls. However, it all helps to lead up to the fact that Empedocles allowed himself to receive from his fellow-citizens an obsequious regard akin to worship, a fact on which Dr. Frazer moralizes as follows:—

"With so many claims on the admiration of the wise and the adulation of the foolish, we may almost wonder that Empedocles did not become the founder, if not the god, of a new religion. Certainly other human deities have set up in business and prospered with an intellectual stock-in-trade much inferior to that of the Sicilian philosopher. Perhaps Empedocles lacked that perfect sincerity of belief in his own pretensions without which it seems difficult or impossible permanently to impose on the credulity of

markind. To delude others successfully it is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to begin by being one's self deluded, and the Sicilian sage was probably too shrewd a man to feel perfectly at ease in the character of a god."

As the above quotation will serve to show, Dr. Frazer's style remains as forcible and rich as ever. Whether one may agree with his doctrines or not, it is always pure delight to read him. We have noticed, however, in the more rhetorical passages, a tendency to slip into a well-known pitfall. Thus a fine passage about the environment and objects of the cult of Dionysus ends with the unconscious verse—

Down the long furrows in the fallow field;

whilst from the poem of the book a whole succession of such lines may be extracted :—

.....to mark
The fleeting beauty of the damask rose,
The transient glory of the golden corn,
The passing splendour of the purple grapes.

In conclusion, we would venture to suggest, while there is yet time, that, with the final instalment of this Third Edition, there should be published, in a separate volume, a full index to this monumental work. It should, in order to be helpful in the highest degree, include a list of authorities cited, and perhaps also a catalogue of the peoples, to whom reference is made, grouped according to regions. Students of anthropology will have learnt to their cost how useless is the index appended to the Second Edition. Now that this encyclopædia (for it is nothing else) of primitive rites and customs has grown to such an immense size, no reader can be expected to remember on which page, or even in which volume, a given fact occurs; while to consult seven separate indexes would be intolerable labour. No trouble should be spared to make thoroughly accessible to the other workers in this field what is undoubtedly the vastest piece of systematic work that anthropological science has yet to show.

The Folk-lore of Herefordshire. Collected from Oral and Printed Sources by Ella Mary Leather. With an Introduction by Edwin Sidney Hartland. (Hereford, Jakeman & Carver; London, Sidgwick & Jackson.)

THERE is often so much repetition of well-known themes in books and articles on folk-lore that it is a pleasure to welcome a work which is not only excellent in its arrangement, but also gives continuous evidence of genuine and systematic research. Up to the present, the most thorough book on the old customs of any particular county has been Miss Burne's 'Shropshire Folk-lore,' but this new book on Herefordshire by Mrs. Leather now stands at the head of the list, and it will be a difficult task to displace it. Herefordshire, like Shropshire, possesses the advantage of being a border

county, a fact which considerably enhances the value and extent of its traditions. It is the meeting-place of different peoples with varied ideals; it is more or less the scene, as has been happily said, of "the clash of cultures." These pages testify in several places to the blend of English and Welsh customs, which, after the lapse of several centuries, both maintain certain distinct usages.

Every possible branch of a wide subject receives in these pages due consideration. Opening with references to natural objects, and continuing through the superstitions attached to trees and plants and animal life, it offers interesting sections about supernatural phenomena, witchcraft, divination, and leechcraft. These are followed by customs and usages connected with the festivals and seasons of the year, and the ceremonial times of birth and baptism, courtship and marriage, and especially of death and burial. The sections concerning traditional games, dances, plays and pageants, and local customs are excellent, and so, too, are those relating to places and persons. The collections of riddles, healths and toasts, bell-jingles, proverbs, place-rhymes, and gibes show much careful research and inquiry. The carols and songs are the genuine utterances of old folk either still living or recently deceased.

The account of St. Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford from 1275 to 1282, gleaned from a variety of out-of-the-way sources, is fascinating. The examination before canonization was granted was certainly comprehensive. The bishops appointed by the Pope to inquire into the life and alleged miracles of Cantilupe arrived at Hereford on August 30th, 1307, and they tarried there until November 10th. There in the north transept, night and day, they witnessed the sick, the blind, the deaf, or the halt standing, lying, or kneeling in painful anticipation of healing from the episcopal shrine. The commissioners claimed to have investigated and approved 17 miracles, and they heard details of 204 other cases, into which they had not time to make exhaustive inquiry. The list of offerings they found at the shrine is amazingly miscellaneous. As late as 1610, when the plague was raging in Hereford, it is said that the relics of St. Thomas were carried through the city in a secret night procession, "giving a total succour to the same."

We do not think that Mrs. Leather is at her best in what may be termed church folk-lore. In describing and illustrating the curious dog-tongs from Clodock Church it is suggested that the introduction of dogs into churches was a custom of the Puritans to show their contempt for sacred places. There is, however, adequate proof of dogs in English churches at much earlier dates. Dogs are occasionally seen at Mass in remote chapels in Ireland; and we have ourselves noted fine wolf-hounds lying down behind their kneeling masters at Mass in Pyrenean churches.

Mention is made of yew having been used to decorate the church of Kingston at

Whitsuntide, and inserted into holes in the tops of the pews. We feel tolerably certain that this is a mistake for Easter. Yew is an emblem of immortality, and was in use at Easter throughout England. This custom prevailed generally in Herefordshire churches longer than elsewhere. Again, it is noted that Palm Sunday has been until lately observed at Hentland, as it still is at Sellack, by the distribution of pax cakes or buns in church. This is a highly interesting survival, but Mrs. Leather's comments are beside the mark; and she is evidently not aware that this distribution of Palm Sunday cakes in the church or churchyard, or thrown from the church tower, was universal in mediæval England.

The book lends itself to quotation throughout, for it abounds in quaint bits of local lore. The list of genuine healths or toasts used in more convivial days contains a large stock of what are to us novelties. Here is one from a score of others of this class :—

Here's health to the man with a ragged shirt,
And no wife to mend it;
Here's to the one with plenty of money,
And a good wife to spend it.

The index is exactly what it should be.

COWPER AS LETTER-WRITER.

"IN making this selection from Cowper's correspondence," says the distinguished author of 'The Golden Bough,' "my aim has been to cull such letters as either exhibit the charm and grace of his style at its best, or illustrate his life, character, and opinions on books, men, and affairs." Dr. Frazer has accomplished his task with a delicate and affectionate precision which shows that the study of science has not blunted his literary taste. He acknowledges obligation to the selected editions of the letters by the Rev. W. Benham and Mr. E. V. Lucas; but, with all respect to their labour and discernment, Dr. Frazer has provided the superior volumes. Cowper's letters are remarkably uniform in quality, which makes the difficulty of sifting the more redoubtable. Nevertheless, after careful scrutiny, we have failed, in spite of the fullness of the volumes, to discover any letters that might have been omitted.

They unanimously reflect the incomparable benignity, kindness, repose, and allurements of Cowper's temper, both in its grave and bantering moods, when it was withdrawn from the spiritual tortures that beset him through life. Not that the poignant cry of "Actum est de te; periisti!" does not roll sombrely through the letters, but it is seldom the inchoate misery of acute neurosis. It is subdued into a

Letters of William Cowper. Chosen and edited, with a Memoir and a Few Notes, by J. G. Frazer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

kind of gentle and retrospective mourning. He generally wrote letters when he was in his best spirits. It is a rare tribute to Cowper's genius that a correspondence so aloof from pretence and flamboyance, so engagingly domestic and intimate, should have attained to wide eminence. To find the shy, deep, and bewitching recesses of Cowper's spirit one must explore his letters. His refinement shuns a garish publicity, but is the more to be treasured for its happy and modest spontaneity. The symmetrical style is never so polished as to lose its flexibility. It is the pliant and nimble instrument of his gracious reflection. "I do not write without thinking," he says, "but always without premeditation"; and that is the verdict of criticism. Yet it is astonishing what worlds of feeling, insight, and observation circle round this little cosmogony, like the faint objects discerned in a crystal sphere. They are often garnished and uplifted by fresh imagery, welded into the sentences by the exercise of a profoundly artistic *naïveté*, which is the secret of good writing:—

"I do not at all doubt the truth of what you say, when you complain of that crowd of trifling thoughts that pester you without ceasing; but then you always have a serious thought standing at the door of your imagination, like a justice of peace with a Riot Act in his hand, ready to read it and disperse the mob."

Even in the more ambitious excursions of fancy there is nothing meretricious. The colours invariably blend; the words are the harmonious expressions of the thoughts; and all is written *currente calamo*. Our preference leans more on the purely humorous epistles, with their unforced and irresistible gaiety, and their charmingly wayward play of language. The choicest virtues of eighteenth-century expression are embodied in Cowper's prose, and they are those more commonly attributed to the French: exactitude, harmony, balance, conciseness, and perspicuity. The stiffness, artificiality, and sophistry incident to that era passed him by. A mind so liquid and plastic as his, and the sanity of his critical judgment, could keep them at bay. Nor did his exquisite classical taste degenerate into mere classicism, another bane of the age. Southey calls him "the best of English letter-writers," and he is assuredly a habitant of the Elysian fields in the epistolary quarter, with Gray, Lamb, Keats, Byron, and FitzGerald. Shall we add Dorothy Wordsworth of the 'Journals'?

Praise of the Eversley Edition, in which these letters occupy two neat volumes, has become a commonplace. Its general comeliness, its method of arrangement and printing, are an example to other series. Dr. Frazer has written an excellent and faithful memoir (the best we have seen), with an occasional note. For, he says, "nothing... could well be more inappropriate than to crush these delicate flowers of literature under a load of ponderous commentary."

English Lyrical Poetry. By E. B. Reed. (Yale University Press.)

ALTHOUGH, as Prof. Reed says, there is "at present no history of English lyrical poetry," there is nevertheless an abundance of critical literature dealing with lyrical poetry at different periods. He does not, of course, make any claim to be exploring new fields; but he has brought to his task the necessary knowledge of the scholar and student of literature, and—what is much rarer—taste, judgment, and a broad perspective. There are advantages and disadvantages for the purposes of history in separating lyrical poetry from other poetry. That it must be so separated for the purpose of classification, or for the purpose of anthologies, is obvious; that it can be so separated for the purpose of continuous history is doubtful. It is not easy, for instance, to appraise the lyrical quality of Shakespeare without taking into account the lyrical element in his blank verse. Nor is it possible to draw a hard-and-fast line between narrative and dramatic on the one side, and the purely lyrical on the other; between, for example, a simple ballad and the story of 'La Belle Dame sans Merci.' But though most of us, following Palgrave, prefer to avoid a "strict and exhaustive definition of lyrical poetry," we nevertheless not only recognize the kind, but also see that there is something in the nature of a continuous inspiration which is lyrical, and purely lyrical; and that, to limit the field of inquiry, the historian may well seek to confine himself to this.

Prof. Reed has interpreted his subject in a generous spirit, although in his attempted definition in the first chapter he is no more successful than his predecessors. Having begun by saying that the lyric is a song, and then shown that it is not necessarily a song, he proceeds to describe, but not to define, when he adds that it may be "any poem written in a form or style considered lyrical by the Greeks," and we have not gone further than Palgrave when we decide that the "modern lyric must be a short, musical expression of subjective feeling."

But the question of definition is not supremely important. Prof. Reed has adopted the more interesting, and, among historians, the more unusual, method of considering the spirit and the substance of poetry rather than the composition and prosodic technique. Thus, for instance, when he passes from mediæval to Elizabethan poetry, and shows us in what manner Petrarch influenced his successors, it is rather the mind of Petrarch and the emotional approach which he considers than his technique. "Petrarch," he says,

"is swayed by emotions rather than by passions; the sonnets are the anatomy of a lover's melancholy, and De Sanctis rightly points out the resemblance between Petrarch and Hamlet. Both show the same hesitation, the same love of thinking too precisely on the event, the same enjoyment in a self-analysis that ends in melancholy."

And he goes on:—

"There were of necessity many times when he wrote, not because he was a lover, but because he loved to write";

and then his subtlety often degenerated into false wit, his skill into trivial ingenuity. It was the artifice, no less than the genuine poetry, in Petrarch that his immediate followers imitated; and the author passes on to a clever study of the English sonnet as it took form beneath the hands of Wyatt and Surrey.

Similarly, when he is writing of the transition from the lyrical poetry of the early eighteenth century to that of the early nineteenth, he devotes very little attention to the metrical innovations of Blake, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. Where Prof. Saintsbury would have emphasized the substitution of varied equivalent feet for the syllabic metre of the earlier poets, Prof. Reed confines himself to the more human side—the lives of the poets, their characteristic themes, their thought and imagination. This is far the more interesting and generally profitable way of treating the subject, and there is vitality and good sense in the author's judgments. But those who are interested in prosody and the technique of poetry may complain of omissions in this volume.

Though sometimes Prof. Reed emphasizes almost too strongly the differences between mediæval lyrical poetry and modern poetry (p. 98), he is particularly interesting in suggesting again and again the common strain of feeling and impulse which runs through English literature. He comments on the fact that the oldest English lyric, 'Deor's Lament,' should strike the note of melancholy. Centuries later the first English lyric with music, "Sumer is icumen in," is a complaint expressing the "mediæval dread of winter." Even in that thirteenth century the nature descriptions, which had been mere "conventional ornaments" in the French lyric, in England became real—"the outer life of nature and the inner life of man are joined in sympathy." He regrets the misfortune "that our early lyrics are neglected, and that they are regarded as the province of the philologist or of the student of the history of our literature." And, indeed, by his skilful use of quotation he amply makes out his case that,

"judged by no historical or antiquarian standards, but simply as works of art, as an expression of life, they [the English poems of the Middle Ages] deserve a wider recognition, not as a field for scholarly investigation, but as a source of enjoyment for the plain lover of poetry."

It is for his scholarly, but far from pedantic treatment of the earlier phases of English lyrical poetry that Prof. Reed's book will be especially valued.

The Tobermory Argosy: a Problem of the Spanish Armada. By R. P. Hardie. (Oliver & Boyd.)

A new endeavour to examine and, if possible, bring to upper air the contents of the Armada ship sunk in Tobermory Bay is being made, so far with no interesting results. On this matter Mr. R. P. Hardie has written an interesting brochure (68 pages), "intended to be part of a larger work." In the isle of Mull this Spanish ship has given rise to two distinct legends, or rather to a poetic myth, and a tradition with variants. The myth represents the ship as that of a Queen of Spain, who, weary of "her ain gude man," "spaes" her fortune by mirror-gazing. She beholds a beautiful hero, clad in the red and green, sails to seek him, and, at Tobermory, recognizes him in the great Lachlan Maclean of Duart. But he is wedded to a lady of the blood of Argyll, who is jealous, and, to cut a long story short, sends her page, who blows up the ship—Queen and all—and is dirked by Lachlan. The old local and oral tradition recognizes in the ship an Armada vessel, the St. John, and remembers that two or three men and a dog were blown on shore with the upper deck. This is on record (except for the dog) in a letter of 1588 or 1589. How the ship came to be blown up, in this oral version, we are not aware; but a narrative, given, without reference to sources, in Mr. J. P. Maclean's 'History' of his clan, attributes the deed to Donald Glas Maclean, a prisoner whom the Spaniards were carrying away. This fable Mr. Hardie rejects. Dimly, in the oral legend, appears a one-armed man, and a one-armed man was actually a commander on the doomed vessel.

Tradition in the Argyll family represents the ship as that of the Duke of Florence, and as carrying a large treasure. On the whole subject Mr. Lang wrote an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March, 1912. He identified the ship with the San Juan Bautista, often called the San Juan de Sicilia, 800 tons, commanded by Don Diego de Enriquez, with his brother Don Pedro, who lost a hand in the fight off Gravelines. Mr. Hardie, writing with more command of space, and much more systematically, comes to the same conclusion. The matter is extremely intricate, and no idea of its complexities, which are patiently unravelled, can be given here. The author publishes in full the uncalendared letters from Edinburgh to Walsingham, of which his predecessor in *Blackwood* had given abstracts. By September 23rd, 1588, the ship was first reported by Asheby, the English agent at Holyrood, as having reached Islay on September 13th; the news came through Maclean of Duart. On November 13th Asheby reports the burning of the ship by "the Irishes," but on November 18th Roger Aston reports John Smollett of Dumbarton as the incendiary; and on November 26th Asheby confirms the news, and, in a letter to Walsingham, mentions that Smollett, "a man known to your honour," is the

incendiary, as Walsingham has probably heard already from Smollett himself. In short, a creature of Walsingham fired the ship, a secret which Walsingham kept among his many secrets. Maclean was accused, indeed, by the Privy Council in the following year, and Mr. Hardie suspects him of complicity; we think for quite insufficient reasons. The Pilot General of the Armada, on December 17th, reported the burning in a Scottish port of the San Juan Bautista of Ragusa (800 tons), "Don Diego Manrique on board." There was no Diego Manrique with the Armada. Mr. Hardie carefully examines, and, in our opinion, confutes, the theory of Mr. Julian Corbett, that the ship is the San Juan Bautista (650 tons) of the squadron of Castille, with Diego Bazan in command. "If Diego Bazan was at Corunna in 1589 [as he was], he could not have been killed in Tobermory Bay in 1588." Mr. Hardie chooses, as we have said, Mr. Lang's ship. It was the San Juan de Sicilia; that writer called her the San Juan Bautista de Sicilia, a term not found in the records, and Mr. Hardie analyzes the reasoning victoriously. He seems to accept the San Juan Bautista de Sicilia as an intermediary form, too long to survive. Mr. Hardie then gives a history of the ship; none was more gallantly fought than that which was cowardly destroyed by the caitiff ancestor of Tobias Smollett.

As two inquirers have, quite independently, arrived at the same conclusion—Mr. Hardie by dint of close and minute reasoning—the puzzle is probably solved, and Mr. Hardie again slays the legend of the Florencia by this stroke: her commander, Gaspar de Sosa, fought against the heroic Sir Richard Grenville in 1591. As to the supposed treasure, Mr. Hardie does not quote Sacheverell's account of the salving of part of it in 1688; and we think that the "unfortunate Argyll" of that date really had early Spanish information, which he misinterpreted. His "30,000,000 of money" may have been, in Spanish style, 30,000(V)000, that is, thirty thousand dollars. It is proper to add that two ladies really deserve much of the credit of the discovery, Miss E. M. Thompson transcribing MSS. which she found for Mr. Lang, and Miss Grace R. Lewis aiding Mr. Hardie in the same manner.

'THE CUMBERLAND LETTERS.'

5, John Street, Adelphi.

WILL you allow me to correct an inaccuracy (for which I am entirely responsible) in your reference last week to Miss Clementina Black's forthcoming book 'The Cumberland Letters'? Miss Black's volume should have been said to be based on the correspondence of Richard Denison Cumberland and his brother George Cumberland, cousins of the dramatist Richard Cumberland.

MARTIN SECKER.

BOOK SALE.

THE most important of the books sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and the succeeding day were the following: Ireland, *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, 4 vols., 1823-8, 28l. Esquemeling and Ringrose, *Bucaniers of America*, 2 vols., 1684-5, 24l. 10s.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Abdul Baha in London: ADDRESSES, AND NOTES OF CONVERSATIONS, 1/ net.

East Sheen, Surrey, Unity Press; London, Watkins

This volume is in the nature of a collection of addresses by Abdul Baha, the prophet of Baha'u'llah, during his sojourn in England. They are too fragmentary and sporadic to afford a wide exposition of Bahaism; and the essential verities of this gospel of brotherhood, unity, and equality can be apprehended in detached glimpses only. The book reveals a dangerous tendency on the part of various societies—particularly the Theosophic—to appropriate and lionize the teacher, thereby narrowing the application of his mission, and rendering it sectional in the eyes of those who desire to be apprised of its tenets. There are many side-lights in the book on Baha's charming and gentle personality.

Besant (Annie), INITIATION, THE PERFECTING OF MAN, 2/6 net.

Theosophical Publishing Society

In this volume Mrs. Besant restates some familiar doctrines of Theosophy with her usual eloquence and force, but without presenting the subject in any novel light. Though the original lectures were addressed to casual audiences, there is little of the nature of argument in them.

Epistle (The) to the Hebrews, an Experiment in Conservative Revision, by Two Clerks. Cambridge University Press

The authors of this revision were happily inspired in their choice of a book, and have, we think, adequately carried out a purpose in itself of great utility. The Epistle to the Hebrews is difficult, not only by reason of its cruxes, but also of its profoundly mystical character. In this rendering the general argument comes out more clearly than in the A.V., while familiar passages, which remain but little altered, are more readily perceived to form part of a context. For the cruxes the authors could not hope, and lay no claim, to present final solutions, but such notes on them as they supply are suggestive and interesting.

Hicks (E. Savell), THE BIBLE LITERATURE IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE, 2/ net. Unitarian Sunday School Assoc.

A small book of 136 pages which undertakes to give an account of the Old and New Testaments from the beginning of things to our own day can hardly be other than slight. It is likely also to be over-positive in some of its assertions, since exceptions and qualifications take up space. Mr. Savell Hicks's book has both these defects, and in a degree greater than was inevitable, while it adds to them in places an airy, patronizing tone out of harmony with the subject-matter. Nevertheless, as an outline of the present position of Biblical study, and of the history therein involved, it may well serve a useful purpose, particularly in regard to the middle period between the Babylonian invasion and the occupation of Palestine by the Romans.

Hope of our Fathers (The), an Anthology of Anglican Devotion in Prose and Verse, compiled and edited by Percy H. Osmond, 3/6 net. Mowbray

When, in the light of the intimate self-revelation of the devotions of men so widely differing as King Alfred and Dr. Johnson, the deep-buried spirituality of

the English people is brought to the surface, an almost painful sense of irreverent intrusion on the reader's part is created. Those to whom the devotional object of the book does not appeal will find that it contains also a curious historical interest.

Mayne (C. B.), JOY IN SUFFERING ON THE REDEMPITIVE CROSS OF SUFFERING, 1/ S.P.C.K.

This gives the impression at first of being a dry and husky little book—hardly to be recommended to any one in the thick of trouble, still less to any one who has had no more than a minimum of such experience. But those who, knowing what it is to have "a bad time," happen for the present to be more or less exempt from suffering, and disposed to set in order their views on the whole problem, will find many grains of truth within the husks.

Mitchell (C. W.), ST. EPHRAIM'S PROSE REFUTATIONS OF MANI, MARCION, AND BARDAISAN, of which the Greater Part has been transcribed from the Palimpsest B.M. Add. 14623, and is now first published: Vol. I. THE DISCOURSES ADDRESSED TO HYPATIAS, 21/ net.

Williams & Norgate

Besides offering us the Syriac text, with an English rendering, of a fourth-century work calculated to throw much light on the doctrines of early sectaries, and particularly those of the Manichæan, which was for a considerable time the most formidable rival the Church had to encounter, Mr. Mitchell has, in the new volume of the Text and Translation Society, provided an admirable object-lesson of how much a faded and worn palimpsest may be made to yield by skilful and patient labour. The MS. containing Ephraim's refutations of heretical teaching, transferred with many others from the Nitrian desert to the British Museum in 1843, was written in a fine hand in the sixth century. But in the year 823 a certain monk Aaron wrote over it a number of other works, and apparently at the same time employed a considerable amount of zeal in rendering the lower writing as unrecognizable as possible. With the help of a reagent the ancient script however, made its reappearance with a sufficient degree of readiness, and as a result we have before us a large part of Ephraim's work, with surprisingly few breaks in the interesting discourses.

Romans XII.-XVI., a Devotional Commentary, by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, 2/ R.T.S.

The third of three volumes on Romans, in which the author's own intellectual personality is happily combined, with marked lucidity of exposition and abundant evidence of a wide range of reading. To teachers in particular this verse-by-verse commentary should be helpful and suggestive.

Schuré (Edouard), THE GREAT INITIATES: SKETCH OF THE SECRET HISTORY OF RELIGIONS, translated by Fred Rothwell, 2 vols., 7/6 net. Rider & Son

M. Schuré deals with the lives of Rama, Krishna, Hermes, Moses, Orpheus, Pythagoras, Plato, and Jesus, whom he calls the last Great Initiate. Finding in the teachings of all the same fundamental principles, he explains

"that sages and prophets belonging to the most diverse ages have reached conclusions identical in substance, though differing in form, regarding the first and last of truths, and always along the same path of interior initiation and mediation."

He recognizes in fact, with Leibnitz, "a kind of eternal philosophy, which constitutes the primordial link between science and religion, and the final unity of the two."

This theme is the central note of the work, in which he deals trenchantly with the cramping orthodoxy of both science and religion. He sees signs of their approaching unification, a consummation which will justify the traditional teachings of an unbroken chain of esoteric societies. The book is attractively written, and deserved a more satisfactory form.

Wagiswara (W. D. C.) and Saunders (K. J.), THE BUDDHA'S "WAY OF VIRTUE," a Translation of the Dhammapada from the Pali Text, 2/ net. John Murray

Contains "the concentrated essence" of Buddhism in a rendering of the sayings of Gautama, which aim at reproducing the spirit of the Eastern terms in accurate rather than polished language. In the Wisdom of the East Series.

Law.

Copyright in England: ACT 1 and 2 GEO. V., CH. 46, Indexed Print.

Library of Congress, Copyright Office

This is a handy reprint of the English Statute Law of Copyright, embodied in the new Copyright Act and the Acts or portions of Acts which were not repealed thereby. The little book, which is issued from the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress at Washington, contains no commentary on the law, but there is a full and useful index.

Cross (J. Ashton), LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, THE LAW AND PRACTICE, WITH THE CASES AND PRECEDENTS, &c., 10/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

A useful guide to the law and practice relating to limited liability companies, containing the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, the Companies Winding-up Rules, the Board of Trade Regulations, and many useful forms and precedents. The book will no doubt be appreciated by professional men who are desirous of getting all such information in one volume. It seems a pity, however, that there is no separate Table of Cases, though the author claims that the inclusion of the cases in the general index instead is an advantage.

Poetry.

Book of Highland Verse, AN (ENGLISH) ANTHOLOGY, CONSISTING OF (a) TRANSLATIONS FROM GAELIC, (b) ENGLISH VERSE RELATING TO THE HIGHLANDS, edited, with Introduction and Biographical Notes on the Gaelic Poets, by Dugald Mitchell, 4/6 net.

Paisley, Gardner; London, Nutt

This comprehensive anthology was well worth making, on account of its scholarship and of the wide field of Celtic achievement that it renders accessible to English readers. The book is divided into several sections, dealing respectively with Ossianic verse, which comprises not only Ossian himself, but also presumably contemporary poets of the same vague, torrential, and sentimental school; Celtic activity between the Ossianic period and the close of the sixteenth century; modern Gaelic verse, which extends the old tradition, if it does not father a new one; and English verse relating to the Highlands. The last section includes Barbour, Dunbar, Allan Ramsay, James Thomson, Dr. Johnson, Collins of the beautiful "Popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland," Burns, Hogg, Wordsworth, Scott, Keats, Campbell, Whittier, and Fiona Macleod. In the Introduction there is a discussion of the literary history, origins, and authenticity of Ossian, which puts old material in a compact form.

Burning and Melting, being the Sūz-u-Gudāz of Muhammad Rizā Nau'ī of Khabūshān, translated into English by Mirza Y. Dawud of Persia and Ananda K. Coomaraswamy of Ceylon.

Old Borne Press, 15, Holborn

This poem, a short but none the less attractive specimen of the mystical love-romances which abound in Persian literature, was composed, as Ouseley remarks, "on the true and tragical event of a lovely Hindu princess, who in the prime of youth and beauty became a Sati, that is, burned herself on the funeral pyre with her deceased husband." The form, apart from the matter, of the translation is due to Dr. Coomaraswamy, and successfully conveys the glowing passion of the original. The little volume contains reproductions of three pictures illustrating scenes in the story from a manuscript in the British Museum.

Cory (Herbert E.), SPENSER, THE SCHOOL OF THE FLETCHERS, AND MILTON.

Berkeley, California, University Press

This dissertation traces the influence of Spenser, through Giles and Phineas Fletcher and their school, on Milton, a piece of work which has not been thoroughly done before. The author should not attribute to Spenser as "a conceit" the allocation of the chambers of the brain to Fancy, Memory, and Commonsense, since that was the view of contemporary psychologists. Nor was it necessary to refer "the tradition of the Gardens of Adonis" to Pliny, when we find them mentioned in the 'Phædrus,' in Theocritus, and elsewhere. The essential originality of Milton is not disputed, in spite of his borrowings from Spenser and Giles Fletcher. The volume forms one of the University of California Publications in Modern Philology.

Deas (Christie), BLUE BLOSSOMS AND GREEN LEAVES, edited by Chas. F. Forshaw—Vol. I. of the Parnassian Series Stock

The first volume of this new series is hardly a felicitous augury for the others to follow. It is full of lullabies, tears, roses, mists, memories, and swoonings. The more ambitious verse is remarkable chiefly for sound and fury; the rest is anæmic and sentimental.

Fish (Phillip Henry), SILHOUETTES IN SONG, 3/ net. Routledge

Mr. Fish's miscellaneous poems, especially those dealing with ships, are better than his sonnets, but his bathos is sometimes catastrophic.

Herrick (E.), STUDIES AND PORTRAITS, 1/6 net. Allenson

The author sometimes displays (as in 'Beyond the Sand-Dunes') an accuracy of observation and a vividness of description which redeem her verse from the commonplace. But, generally, she is too rhetorical when dealing with human emotions, and too diffuse whatever her subject. It is the better kind of newspaper verse: fairly well shaped, pretentious, and ephemeral.

Holmes (James Douglas), LEGENDS OF MANY LANDS, 2/6 net. Draz

A collection of versified legends from England, France, Germany, Italy, the Holy Roman Empire, North America, and the like. They are mainly religious in subject. The author's ear for metrical effects and rhythm is sadly at variance with taste and harmony.

King (Clifford), POEMS, 5/ net. Kegan Paul

This bulky volume contains three long dramatic romances, several long narrative poems, a cluster of sonnets addressed to ladies of pseudo-classical and Oriental names, some dedicatory odes, and a mass of

miscellaneous verse. The author adopts a highly coloured style, and splashes on his pigments in ruthless profusion. He is capable of an astonishing medley of analogy, illustration, imagery, and personification. He appears to have extracted styles from many periods, and pours out his wealth in confusing floods. Withal he is quite bewildering, naive, and sincere.

Lee (H. D. C.), BLISS CARMAN, a Study in Canadian Poetry.

Buxton, 'Herald' Printing Co.
Mr. Bliss Carman has written some beautiful poems and much pretty verse; but we doubt if anything less than the necessity of writing a thesis for a Doctorate would have induced Mr. Lee to consecrate a tome so portly as this to the Carmanian muse. Mr. Lee shows no great insight into poetry in general, and little power of discriminating between what is good and what is bad in Mr. Carman's work. His judgments are superficial, and his style is commonplace. "Carman is at once the advocate of freedom and the Sir Galahad of the beautiful" is a typical sentence.

Mathewson (Anna), THE SONG OF THE EVENING STARS, with Illustrations by Enrico Caruso, 3/6 net.

Gay & Hancock
The verses in this volume—pseudo-humorous poems about operas, opera-singers, and opera-audiences—are feeble. But Signor Caruso's caricatures of his musical contemporaries are delightful, especially those of himself, of Scotti, of Bonci, and of Tetrassini. They deserve republication by themselves.

Palmer (Fanny Purdy), OF THE VALLEY AND THE SEA, AND OTHER VERSES, 2/6 net.

Kegan Paul
The author's conscientious verse is of that kind which is admirable rather than attractive. It is all in sonnet form, with nature, moods, and the poets for subject-matter. The work as a whole is careful, not to say laborious—above the mean and trivial standard set by the average minor versifier. To discover, however, a split infinitive is positively cataclysmic in a sonnet.

Palmer (F. C.), SONGS OF THE BORDERLAND, AND OTHER VERSE, 2/ net.

Catherall
Mr. Palmer's verse, though it may not absorb the attention, yet gently titillates it. He is a flexible and skilful writer, cramped in poetic expression by that "dangerous facility" which is the death-knell of so many aspirants to Parnassus. The quality of his verse would have gained had he written less. Above all, he is a metrical workman, often employing a forcible, galloping rhythm with neat juxtapositions and refrains, and weaving his fabric with nimble craftsmanship. He is fond of all kinds of technical forms, and has a predilection for singing the Scandinavian saga over again. He does not reproduce it in terms of modernity, which is legitimate enough, but imports into it an imitative, artificial vigour in rhythm and treatment. For all its artificiality, this type of verse from his pen has vigour, though the conception has no strong individuality, and the store of imagery is plucked from fields that are well trodden. His patriotic verse, which is fortunately scanty, is poor and cheap, nor do his love poems eschew the sentimental commonplace.

Selver (P.), AN ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN BOHEMIAN POETRY, 3/6

Drane
The Bohemian revival is a real thing, and amongst the forty-five poets from whom Mr. Selver gives selections some, like Bezruc, Vrchlicky, and Prochavka, have done fine work. Mr. Selver's translations.

written in a language which is not his own, are not good as English poems; but they are usually free from conspicuous faults, and afford the reader some perception of the qualities of their originals. Undoubtedly the greatest gift of these Czechish poets is their capacity for vital and impressive description.

Shepherd (R. A. Eric), THE BLUE COMMUNION, 2/6 net.

Kegan Paul
Some of Mr. Shepherd's poems are religious, some descriptive of nature, some gently amorous. Every page has its prettiness, and the verse has an easy if soporific flow. Only once is Mr. Shepherd audacious—when he speaks of "the leastest touch divine."

Bibliography.

Calcutta, REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1911, TO 31ST MARCH, 1912.

Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing

Philosophy.

Steiner (Rudolf), THE GATES OF KNOWLEDGE, with an Additional Chapter entitled 'Philosophy and Theosophy,' 3/6 net.

Theosophical Publishing Society
This is a serious, but to us unsatisfactory, attempt to formulate a Theosophist theory of knowledge. We remark in it an impatience of the ordinary methods of conviction and a tendency to lay down as fact what is wholly controversial, without giving the lay reader an insight into the process of the reasoning. In the last chapter we find Plato appropriated by the author as one who drew his thought from "the Ancient Mystery Wisdom," and merely translated into definitions the knowledge thus acquired.

Wundt (Wilhelm), AN INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY, translated from the Second German Edition by Rudolf Pintner, 3/6

Allen
This brief introduction to the theories of Wundt is a useful manual for beginners, as well as a good résumé of the author's 'Outlines of Psychology.' The treatment of attention calls for special notice by its lucidity and clearness. It is indeed in this branch of the science that Wundt's conclusions are of the greatest value. The translator has wisely kept as close as possible to the terminology employed by Judd and Titchener in their translations of Wundt.

History and Biography.

Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, Vol. IV., 1911.

Edinburgh, Constable
The Old Edinburgh Club continues its valuable researches among the unworked materials of the city's history and topography. This volume of its proceedings includes half a dozen papers, of which three at least are of more than local interest. Thus the extracts from the original records of the old Tolbooth, besides illustrating the manners of the time, have an indirect bearing on Scott's 'Heart of Midlothian.' Mr. W. T. Oldrieve's account of recent excavations and researches at Holyrood is the third of the valuable papers to which we have referred. The remaining contents of the volume are chiefly of local interest. There are the usual illustrations and a full index.

Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, 1601-3 (with Addenda 1565-1654), and of the Hammer Papers, preserved in the Public Record Office.

Stationery Office
This Calendar comprises the history of two important events in the annals of

Ireland: its conquest by Mountjoy, from the siege of Kinsale to the submission of Tyrone, and the debasement of the coinage ordered by proclamation four months earlier. No period in Irish history is more abundantly documented than these eighteen months, for which we have not only the Carew MSS. at Lambeth and those in the Public Record Office, but also the documents and letters in Fynes Moryson's 'Itinerary' and Stafford's 'Pacata Hibernia,' as well as the Four Masters. Mr. Mahaffy's Preface gives a good summary of the conquest, and brings out the extraordinary difficulties Mountjoy had to overcome, raised by his friends as much as by his enemies. The "declaration" of Queen Elizabeth on p. 608 is only a manuscript draft of her proclamation of March 31st, 1599 (No. 153 I. Tudor and Stuart Proclamations), an earlier one being found in vol. cciii. (25). The Hammer Papers, calendared at the end of the volume, deal with the history of Waterford, and contain many interesting and valuable notes. There is, as usual, a good index, but we looked in vain for the heading 'Proclamations.'

Holden (Joshua), A SHORT HISTORY OF TODMORDEN, with some Account of the Geology and Natural History of the Neighbourhood, 2/ net.

Manchester University Press

The object of this book is to rouse the interest of the Todmorden boys and girls, as well as of their parents, in the history of their own neighbourhood. There is no attempt to write down to the level of any particular standard; but, from the beginning to the end of these 250 pages, the whole is characterized by a clear, simple style. A great diversity of subjects is dealt with by Mr. Holden after a concise, but graphic fashion, and the amount of sound information compressed within the covers of his work is surprising. The earlier chapters will serve well as an introduction to outdoor science.

The most important chapter is that which deals with 'The Industrial Revolution and the Story of Mr. John Fielden, M.P.' The first cotton mill of the district was erected by one of the Fieldens in 1786, and John Fielden, who became M.P. for Oldham in 1833, by his persistent advocacy of common humanity, and the publication of his celebrated pamphlet 'The Curse of the Factory System of Labour' was a pioneer in the movement to limit the hours both of children and adults.

Hyslop (John and Robert), LANGHOLM AS IT WAS, a History of Langholm and Eskdale from the Earliest Times, 7/6 net.

Sunderland, Hills & Co.; London, Simpkin & Marshall

This volume of over 900 pages does ample justice to the history of Eskdale and the little Border town which may be said to form its capital. The principal author, Mr. John Hyslop, died recently at the age of 84. For many years he had been accumulating material, and had drawn upon his memory of early days to illustrate "Langholm as It Was"—its old inns and wells, its amusements, its marriage and other customs, its odd folk and odd events, and so forth. To natives of the district this will prove the most interesting part of the book. The other sections present a comprehensive account of Eskdale from the dubious date ("about 1290 B.C.") when the circles of the "girdle stones" and the "loupin" stanes" were set up under the shadow of Watearrick Hill, down through the Roman and feudal periods to the present time. Expert knowledge is shown in the valuable survey of the stone circles and the illustrative map of Eskdale contributed by Mr.

George R. Goldsbrough. The geology of the district is not forgotten; and notable natives are commemorated in succinct biographies. We observe that the authors think "the weight of evidence" for the authorship of 'There's Nae Luck about the House' is on the side of Mickle. There is, to say the least, as much to be said for the claim of Jean Adams, the Greenock schoolmistress. A special word of praise is due to the illustrations, of which there are ninety-seven, and the admirable indexes, a model of their kind.

Llandaff Records: Vol. IV. ACTS OF THE BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF, Book IV., 10/6 net. Francis Griffiths

The three previous Acts Books of the Bishops of Llandaff, issued by the Records Committee of the Diocese, extended from 1660 to 1708. The present volume brings the record down to 1724, and covers the whole period of the episcopate of John Tyler with the exception of the first three years. The original entries, which are all in Latin, have been carefully transcribed by Mr. J. A. Bradney, who has also added a few useful notes, mainly of a genealogical character. There is also an "Introduction" of just one page, which is utterly inadequate for a volume of this kind. Mr. Bradney mentions that Tyler, as a Herefordshire man and Dean of Hereford (an office which he continued to hold with his bishopric), ordained many Herefordshire men for service in Llandaff, "several being ordained in the cathedral of Hereford." So far as the evidence of this book goes, all Tyler's ordinations were at Hereford, and there is nothing in it to show that he ever set foot within his own diocese. Other facts deducible from these records are that the archdeacon and treasurer of Llandaff were, like the bishop himself, dignitaries of Hereford, and that most of the prebendaries were Englishmen, and all non-resident. A careful study of the lists of persons ordained would throw light on the status and education of the clergy of the diocese in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The work has no index, but perhaps it is intended to have a general one to the whole series when completed. The paper used in the volume is poor.

Lordship of Paisley (The): BEING THE ACCOUP OF CHARGE AND DISCHARGE FOR THE YEARS 1757, 1758, 1759, AND 1760, edited, with Introduction, &c., by W. M. Metcalfe, 6/ net.

Paisley, Gardner

Dr. Metcalfe, the learned historian of Paisley, has done a service to economists by printing these detailed estate accounts of the Earl of Dundonald, who owned the lordship in 1757-60. They are full of information about wages and prices at a time when Paisley was rapidly rising in prosperity, owing to the silk industry. The accounts also throw light on the history of Paisley Abbey, which was converted into a mansion by the Hamiltons after the Reformation, but in the eighteenth century was gradually transformed to other uses as a building site. The monks' dovecot was made into a dwelling-house for some thrifty weaver, and the stones and slates were sold in large quantities. Dr. Metcalfe, in a long and valuable Introduction, gives the history of the Abbey estates, which became the lordship of Paisley in 1587, and were gradually sold off, until in 1757-60 the gross yield was only about 900*l.* a year. Dr. Metcalfe also describes the successive restorations of the Abbey church, which

is now to have its choir, tower, and cloisters rebuilt. The Hamilton charter of 1587 is given in an appendix and there are a somewhat incomplete glossary and a good index.

Rappoport (Angelo S.), A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN NATIONS FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, 7/6 net.

Greening

This compilation appears to be carefully and intelligently done. Though no authorities are given, except in incidental quotation, Dr. Rappoport's pages show a close acquaintance with standard works, and he has a strong sense of proportion. At the same time his narrative cannot be called attractive; the style is flat, and little sketches of character barely relieve the procession of events. As a work of reference 'A History of European Nations' may have its use, but even so it will have to contend with many publications of greater importance.

Ross (Col. Charles), AN OUTLINE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-5: Vol. I. UP TO, AND INCLUDING, THE BATTLE OF LIAO-YANG, 10/6 net.

Macmillan

In this interesting and impartial résumé of the Russo-Japanese conflict the author concerns himself with the historical sequence of events, the strategical operations, the more important engagements, and various other problems of the war.

In his earlier chapters he traces the sequence of international events, with their bearing on the problem of Manchuria and Korea, from the awakening of Japan in 1867, and her gradual transformation into a highly trained and efficient nation in arms.

The climax was to a great extent inevitable. The formation of the kingdoms of Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania in 1878 had effectively blocked the advance of Russia towards the Eastern Mediterranean, while any movement in the direction of the Afghan frontier would have brought her into conflict with Great Britain. China and Korea, on the other hand, offered boundless possibilities of commercial expansion. With ice-free harbours in her possession, Russia would have controlled the trade of both these countries. We are told that as early as 1895 the first plan of campaign was drawn up by the Russian head-quarters staff.

The Japanese preparations, on the other hand, appear to have extended over a period of thirty years. A determining factor of the Japanese success was the single-mindedness and homogeneous character of the Japanese nation. The Japanese Territorial Force alone numbered 80,000 highly trained men.

The Japanese, moreover, had created and organized a highly effective "intelligence department," and a service of secret agents who were able not only to provide accurate information of the enemy's movements, but also to strike at that enemy by means of the deliberate dissemination of intelligence, sometimes true, sometimes false, but always calculated to disturb his equanimity, and often to induce him to play directly into the hands of his more ingenious opponents. The Russian General Staff and those responsible for the conduct of the war, on the other hand, manifested an extraordinary supineness and lack of organization.

The present volume takes us up to the events immediately after the Battle of Liao-Yang. The author has marshalled his facts with dexterity and clearness, and has well indicated throughout the important relation of the "personal element" to the conduct of the operations described. The book is adequately supplied with maps.

Shirley (William), Governor of Massachusetts and Military Commander in America, 1731-1760: CORRESPONDENCE, edited, under the Auspices of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, by Charles Henry Lincoln, 2 vols., 21/ net.

Macmillan

Shirley played an important part in the public affairs of his time, both as a military commander (somewhat by chance, but creditably withal) and as an administrator. He was a Colonial Governor of the best type, energetic, loyal, but not repressive.

Trobridge (George), A LIFE OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, with a Popular Exposition of his Philosophical and Theological Teachings, 2/6 net.

Warne

Swedenborg is distinguished among the mystics by the singular fullness and versatility of his life. He was not a man of lowly position, as Boehme and Brother Lawrence were, but a man of affairs who, as a member of the Swedish House of Nobles, took an honourable part in the business of his country. Not the least interesting chapter of Mr. Trobridge's excellent book describes his various residences in London. Based upon a smaller work published in 1907, this biography gives a fresh and readable account of Swedenborg's career, gleaned from authoritative documents, and illustrates his teachings by copious quotations from his works. There are numerous illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

Black's Modern Guide to Harrogate, edited by Gordon Home, 1/ net.

A concise guide-book, useful to visitors.

Bradley (A. G.), THE GATEWAY OF SCOTLAND; OR, EAST LOTHIAN, LAMMERMOOR, AND THE MERSE, 10/6 net.

Constable

Mr. Bradley apologizes as a Southron for making this inroad upon what he terms "the most historically interesting region in the northern Kingdom." No apology was needed, especially in view of the author's previously successful book on the neighbouring county of Northumberland. Moreover, it is noteworthy that there exists no recent or accessible appreciation by pen or pencil, in book-form, of this "distinguished and inspiring region." Broadly, Mr. Bradley covers all the south-eastern corner between Berwick and Edinburgh, paying particular attention to places usually left unvisited by the tourist. Tweedside and the Lammermoors, Dunbar and Haddington, the Upper and the Lower Lauderdale, the East Lothian shore—these, and other parts of the old Eastern March of Scotland, are dealt with in a way which pleasantly blends the historical and other associations with the natural beauty of the scene and the human interest of present dwellers in the various districts. The many illustrations (eight in colour and fifty-seven line drawings) add greatly to the value of the book. There is a good index.

Dickson (H. N.), MAPS: HOW THEY ARE MADE, HOW TO READ THEM, 6d.

G. W. Bacon

A thoroughly practical and useful little brochure. Nothing is more striking than the average man's entire inability to read maps; it is to be hoped that Prof. Dickson will find the greater part of his readers from outside student ranks.

Reynolds (J. B.), REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY THE WORLD, 3/6

Black

The most satisfactory feature of this book is its treatment of climate. It contains, however, many vague statements, and the sketch-maps leave much to be desired.

Sully (James), ITALIAN TRAVEL SKETCHES, 7/6 net. Constable

Several of these "votive offerings to the Shrine of our Lady of Italy" have appeared in various quarterlies. The fountain of such literature has a steady flow, but these agreeable pen-pictures of Italian life, scenery, history, and archaeology are superior to the average. The illustrations are good, and the style distinguished by the absence of commonplace appeals.

Sports and Pastimes.

Sachs (Frank), THE COMPLETE SWIMMER, 7/6 net. Methuen

Instructions in swimming methods, a survey of the various modern racing strokes, diving, water-polo, Channel swimming, ladies' swimming, public baths and their building, life-saving devices, and the societies connected with them are all treated within the scope of 270 pages. The book is a repository of those things that the swimmer, professional or amateur, accomplished or elementary, desires to know.

Sociology.

Butler (C. Violet), SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN OXFORD, 4/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

This is an excellent book made after the pattern first set by Mr. Charles Booth. Many—far too many—of his successors have, however, lacked his vivifying touch, and have dealt with lives in a manner more suited to the labelling of specimens in a museum. Miss Butler never forgets the personal aspect of local history, and the Oxford of her picture never ceases to be a city of living people. Every town has its own social and economic characteristics, and those of Oxford depend largely upon the alternations of term time and vacation, which cause employment or slackness in many different callings. Here too, as in other old places, there are inheritances of insanitary houses, only slowly becoming bettered or removed. The chief social asset of Oxford—more fortunate herein than many wealthier spots—seems to be the possession of a number of citizens genuinely interested in the welfare of their poorer neighbours, and endowed with a high degree of intelligence and enlightenment. Miss Butler's book is, in addition to its instructiveness, so eminently readable that it should reach a wide circle.

Cutting (R. Fulton), THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY, 5/6 net.

New York, the Macmillan Co.

Dr. Cutting says in this contribution to the American Social Progress Series that "the Church is living too much for Christianity and too little for civilization." We think this view an injustice to both causes. We should rather say that the Church and civilization are both rapidly learning that environment has more to do than has been hitherto conceded with the soul's aptitude for expansion. It will no more put forth its best flowers in the luxurious hothouse than in the wintry blast. The conditions examined, whether they be the relations of the Church to the police, the public school, public health, or public opinion, are so universal that, though the book emanates from the other side of the Atlantic, this side can learn quite as much from it.

Kerr (Mrs. George), THE PATH OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. Nelson

Mrs. George Kerr's contribution to the problem of Social Progress takes the form of advocating increased individual responsibility as against legislative enactment. The author's standard is Dr. Chalmers's

work in Glasgow, and we agree that the result achieved by inculcating self-reliance not only on the poor themselves, but also on the workers among them, rather than reliance upon outside monetary grants, was truly remarkable. As a vade-mecum to teach the poor how to exist joylessly on a little the example has hardly a parallel, but our duty is rather, we take it, to open out to all the possibility of full and joyous life.

Education.

Andrews (Cyril Bruyn), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ADOLESCENT EDUCATION. Rebman

This is a clear and explicit statement of a very important subject which chiefly affects the children of the upper classes. Some changes are no doubt necessary in the environment of our public boarding-school system. The author points out that the education in the public elementary schools is better suited to our present conditions of living than that obtained in the upper-class schools. The fault seems to reside in the parents, who dominate the schoolmaster because they possess the purse-strings, and do not realize what educational requirements are necessary at the present day. We can recommend this book to all thoughtful readers.

Harvard University Official Register: REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1910-11.

Cambridge, Mass., the University

Philology.

Dodgson (E. S.), THE BASKISH VERB, A Parsing Synopsis of the 788 Forms of the Verb in St. Luke's Gospel, from Leicarraga's New Testament of the Year 1571, 10/ net. Frowde

An elaborate study, similar to the synopsis of St. Matthew published by the author in 1907.

Homeri Opera, recognovit Thomas W. Allen: Vol. V. HYMNOS CYCLUM FRAGMENTA MARGITEN BATRACHOMYOMACHIAM VITAS CONTINENS, 4/

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A learned and careful recension which is welcome, as the minor Homeric have received nothing like the attention paid to the Iliad and Odyssey. Mr. Allen makes a wise return to the reading of the MSS., and says some strong things about the vagaries of emenders. His collation of the text is admirably thorough. Part of the *Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis*.

Kirkpatrick (John), HANDBOOK OF IDIOMATIC ENGLISH AS NOW WRITTEN AND SPOKEN, adapted for Students and Teachers of all Nationalities, 4/ or 4m., or 5fr. net. Paris, Boyveau & Chevillet

The reader who goes through this book should master many of the insidious difficulties of English idiom, and make the acquaintance of a host of phrases and proverbs which appear in our ordinary speech. The list of usages is, perhaps, too full; for the changes of meanings assigned to some words are common also in other languages. A greater familiarity with Shakespeare than exists to-day is assumed, but that is no harm. The examples are usually both numerous and apt. The question how far slang should be included, or phrases on the border line of slang, is difficult. We should have noticed a phrase like "not cricket," which some time since was totally misconceived by a German explainer of "Londinismen."

Livy, Book I., edited by H. J. Edwards, 3/6 Cambridge University Press

Mr. Edwards has delayed more than the Horatian period over this edition in the Pitt Press Series; but, now that it has appeared, it is a thorough and satisfactory piece of editing, worthy of an accomplished scholar. The Introduction is abreast of modern research, and occupies more than forty pages. The notes and indexes are carefully done, and there are two maps. Altogether, the work strikes us as being performed, like the games of Lucius Tarquinius, with unusual fullness and elaboration.

Ὀρατίου Ὀδαὶ κατὰ μετὰφρασιν Πανεπιστημίου, 2/6 Parnassus Press

The first section of what is supposed to be the first Greek version of the Odes of Horace. The order of the Odes is not preserved, but of the two printed here—'Odi Profanum' and 'Tu, ne Quaesieris'—several renderings are offered. Preference is given to what the translator considers the more perfect Odes. In his Prologue he deals sensibly with imitation, paraphrase, and translation, his own method being to keep as close to the original as idiom will permit.

Sonnenschein (E. A.), A NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The final report of the Joint Committee of Grammatical Terminology was published last year, and this book, together with a Latin Grammar on the same lines, has been written in pursuance of the Committee's aims. The chief recommendation presented in that report was that a uniform nomenclature should be adopted as far as possible in teaching the grammar of modern languages, so that the affinities or differences between them might be clearer to the learner. Dr. Sonnenschein has carried out this principle in his Grammar. His treatment of French accidence and of constructions now in use includes references to the Late-Latin constructions underlying them—a feature which, even for beginners, adds considerably to the interest of the study of grammar.

School-Books.

Arithmetical Examples, arranged by W. S. Beard, 2/6 Dent

The most commendable features of this compilation of 7,000 examples are the consistently practical nature of the questions and the avoidance of disproportionate attention to particular types of problems. It is pleasant to note the gradual extinction of the old-fashioned type of problem, and its replacement by the comparative realism of examples based on Government statistics.

Benson (W.), THE PREPARATORY ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND SPELLING BOOK, 1/ net. Bell

The first elements of the subject are lucidly explained, and the examples are concise and aptly chosen in this revised edition. We do not agree with the author when he describes "laughter" and "obedience" as verbal nouns; this designation should be reserved for the forms "laughing" and "obeying" when used substantively. The exercises on general grammar will be found useful.

Chambers (F. W.) and Ker (A. J.), THE MODEL CLASSBOOKS OF ENGLISH, each with a Companion Teachers' Book, Book V., 4d.; Teachers' Edition, 1/ Blackie

The object of this series is to supply students with "practical teaching in English by means of Examples or Models." The book deals in the main with composition,

and teaches it in the right way—that is to say, it emphasizes the value and meaning of words and the indispensable need of a good vocabulary, a factor ignored in too many branches of modern education. A delight in words and their analogies is the gateway to literature.

Davison (Charles), HIGHER ALGEBRA FOR COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 6/ Cambridge University Press

Starting from the Binomial Theorem, this book traverses in its comprehensive sweep the subject as generally studied immediately after the completion of the normal Secondary School course. The section on the 'Theory of Equations and Determinants' is specially thorough; the subject is not approached before Limits and Differential Co-efficients have received some attention, and the student is consequently enabled to proceed to Horner's Method by way of Sturm's Theorem without much difficulty or delay. The author's introduction of subjects for essays is, in our opinion, an innovation which may lead to considerable changes in the method of teaching mathematics.

Mignet (François), LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE, Selections, edited by Taylor Dyson, with Notes, Retranslation Passages, and Subjects for Free Composition, 4d. Blackie

This small textbook for schools contains extracts from Mignet's history of the Revolution. The passages selected relate to the outbreak of 1789, the trial and execution of Louis, and the fall of Napoleon. The notes are adequately explanatory.

Persian Hero (A): STORIES FROM THE 'SHAH NAMEH,' with Introduction, Notes, &c., by Wallace Gandy, 1/ Macmillan

Peacock (Thomas Love), MAID MARIAN, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by F. A. Cavenagh, 1/ Macmillan

These volumes make a welcome addition to the publishers' series of English Literature for Secondary Schools, and are the more welcome because the subject of neither is familiar in schools as yet. Firdausi's simple and powerful tales of the great Rustem are sure to be appreciated in the plain English of this translation; and Peacock's rattling, merry narrative cannot fail to delight the third forms for which these books are probably intended.

Responsions Papers in Stated Subjects (exclusive of Books), 1906-11, with Answers to Mathematical Questions and Introduction by Rev. C. A. Marcon and F. G. Brabant: MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, LATIN PROSE, AND UNPREPARED TRANSLATION, 3/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Papers which may prove useful to those about to enter Oxford.

Siepmann (Otto), A PRIMARY GERMAN COURSE, illustrated by H. M. Brock, 3/6 Macmillan

A concise and clearly written introduction to the study of German for beginners under 14. This attractive manual shows how far we have moved from the dismal collections of rules and exceptions familiar to earlier generations. Two excellent features of the book should be noted: first, the well-arranged selection of Volkslieder (with melodies) and modern German poetry; and, secondly, the simple and attractive illustrations which accompany and enliven the object-lessons given in the text. Discussion of such matters as the High-German sound-shifting is beyond the range of the young students for whom the book was written; but, this apart, it may be safely

recommended, and should justify the author's hope that it will bring "bright faces and keen interest into the classroom."

Sinclair (James) and M'Allister (George W.), FIRST YEAR'S COURSE OF CHEMISTRY, 1/6 Bell

The laboratory course outlined here is systematic and up to date, the various experiments are described without superfluous detail, and the treatment is thorough. It seems to us, however, that for a whole year's work the course could easily have been made to cover more ground. It appears strange, for example, to have omitted all account of the more common acids.

Story of Enid (The), from Tennyson and the Mabinogion, edited by H. A. Treble, 10d. Bell

Tennyson adapted his 'Story of Enid' from 'Geraint, the Son of Erbin,' one of the Mabinogion tales. It is an excellent example of the manner of the 'Idylls,' superior in grace, but inferior in force, to the original. The editor prints both texts, and adds an Introduction concerning the sources of 'Enid' and Tennyson's treatment of the tale. There are occasional references to the exigencies of "Victorian sentiment" which are quite unnecessary. The notes are of the simplest. The edition is one of the Secondary School Texts.

Juvenile.

Chesterton (Alice M.), THE PANSY PATCH. Nelson

As a sponge absorbs moisture, so should the intelligent child absorb the fine spirit which animates this book. Its predecessor, 'The Magic Garden,' we know to be amongst the best beloved of children's books. This is a worthy rival.

Hawks (Ellison), BEES SHOWN TO THE CHILDREN, 2/6 T. C. & E. C. Jack

Some remarkably fine photographs by the author, combined with equally lucid and attractive letterpress, make this little book one which children, and their elders too, will be fortunate to possess. The book suggests the reflection that, whatever disadvantages may appertain to our system of national education, in the matter of tempting literary fare British children are decidedly lucky.

Jeans (Fleet-Surgeon T. T.), JOHN GRAHAM, SUB-LIEUTENANT R.N., a Tale of the Atlantic Fleet. Blackie

This book, while making special appeal to boys, is one that should, nevertheless, prove of interest to older readers who still enjoy a good school-story or breezy adventure. It describes the life on board a modern battleship during a peaceful Atlantic cruise, and incidentally provides an admirable account of the daily routine and amusements of the modern Navy. The hero is a young sub-lieutenant, whose prowess in the football field exceeds his ability to maintain order among the high-spirited midshipmen of his gunroom. The book is written in a pleasant style.

Mathews (Basil), LIVINGSTONE, THE PATH-FINDER. Frowde

We gather from a foot-note that the present little volume is intended primarily for children of twelve years old and upwards. For such it will convey a good impression of the indomitable character of the explorer-missionary, and provide some entertaining pictures of African life and travel in what was in his day largely an unknown country. The chapters dealing with the slave trade and its concomitant horrors are intentionally restrained.

Fiction.

Andrew (Stephen), SABLE AND MOTLEY, 6/ Greening

A pleasant story, the chief feature of which is an amusing and realistic description of a country election. The Irish hero, however, resembles too closely those parodies of his countrymen sometimes seen upon the stage.

Bartlett (Frederick Orin), THE WEB OF THE GOLDEN SPIDER, 6/ Palmer

This "web" is cleverly spun: its meshes hold all that could be wished for in the way of thrilling adventure. Love has a part, and hidden treasures; savages, a golden idol, a mad priest, an unwilling queen, all, and many others, in the "web," struggling for freedom and their own ends. One hair-breadth and ingenious escape follows so closely on another that we are left mentally out of breath. But each has its place in the general unfolding of the plot to its happy ending. It is essentially a book of action; the character-drawing counts for little.

Campbell (H. R.), THE RACE OF CIRCUMSTANCE, 6/ Swift

There is considerable cleverness in 'The Race of Circumstance,' but it is not good—mainly because the narrative portion is pitched in too high a key. Much of the dialogue is natural, and the characters are not ill-drawn, except for the mental agitation with which they seem to be chronically afflicted. The least realized and least consistent figure is the hero, in whom it is consequently impossible to feel much interest.

Dehan (Richard), BETWEEN TWO THIEVES, 6/ Heinemann

'Between Two Thieves' reads like a three-volume novel of the seventies—the more so for a flavour of Dickens in his declamatory, caricaturing mood; and it has the inordinate length, the superfluity of persons, the dilated dialogue, moral tirades, and sentimentality that marked the form. It has also that curious atmosphere of heated exaggeration which seems inevitably to invade any story of the Second Empire. None of the characters is at all real, and most readers will feel hurt at finding in the heroine of a romanticized unhappy love-story a portrait plainly intended for Florence Nightingale. It is a pity that so much imagination and labour as have evidently gone to the making of this book should run to waste for want of restraining taste and sobriety.

Herbertson (J. L.), BORROWERS OF FORTUNE, 6/ Heinemann

This book belongs to the class of novels which reflect the undistinguished lives of undistinguished people. It takes the full mental equipment of an exceptionally clever writer to make of such material an arresting human document. This book falls far short of the highest standard, yet it is readable, having the qualities of the gentle author with the "little art of storytelling" whose family constitute the dramatic personae.

Inge (Charles), THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

This is a promising novel; but to make an appeal to a community possessed of real feeling for style and construction its author would have been obliged to rewrite and condense it. Readers seem actually to prefer a method that entails no concentration of attention, and the faults of its composition and execution are unlikely to hinder the sale of 'The Unknown Quantity.' In conception the story has some originality,

and the writer is to be congratulated upon having drawn a scientific fanatic who is quite human.

Levenson (Ada), TENTERHOOKS.

Grant Richards
This novel, though loosely constructed and with annoying attempts at humour, contains a presentment of a woman's personality which makes it well worth reading. Being offered the fullness of life and love for which she hungers, she rejects the offer because it would probably mean the utter degradation of the weak fool she has married.

Mackay (Helen), HALF LOAVES.

Chatto & Windus
Is half a loaf better than no bread? This is the problem upon which Florida Marvin experiments when she leaves her husband. Vanini, the Stranger, a kind of Ruskin, appears. He makes friends with Florida, and under the mystic's guidance she begins to lose sight of the tragedy of her past life, and to become absorbed instead in the little tragedies of the piazza. The love of the peasant people nourishes her, and life once more takes on a joyous aspect. As one would expect, she soon returns Vanini's love; but, in spite of this, the ending of the book is kept wholly artistic. For it is Florida's point of view that is altered—not circumstances. The reader finds himself unable to blame, because of the inevitability which the author has managed to impart to the whole story. There are certainly instances in which effect has been obtained by the use of repetition under the slightest of disguises; and, apart from this fault, certain irregularities of phraseology prevent one from giving the book unqualified praise. But even with these weaknesses, and with the irritating mannerism which prompts the author to describe everything as "little," the book remains a thoughtful piece of work, well balanced, and, above all, subtle in atmosphere.

Magpie (The), No. 1, August, 3d. net.

Everett
A new magazine, containing a number of short stories by popular writers. It is not sufficiently distinguished to escape being classed with the average. There is a good story by O. Henry, the American writer who died recently, having attained a deserved reputation in England.

Moore (F. Frankfort), THE NARROW ESCAPE OF LADY HARDWELL, 6/ Constable

Mr. Frankfort Moore seldom writes a novel which it is possible to praise whole-heartedly; but he never writes one quite devoid of charm. 'The Narrow Escape of Lady Hardwell' lacks depth, reality, and proportion, but has an atmosphere and a delicacy of sentiment that make it more agreeable to read than many novels free from its faults. The theme is that of a woman's marriage to an intolerable husband, who does not offer her the precise combination of injuries for which the law allows her a divorce—a situation which Mr. Moore complicates by telling us that his Lady Hardwell would never have consented to the indignity of appearing in the Divorce Court. Such being the case, there was nothing for a tender-hearted writer to do but kill the husband—whereby the problem is stated and evaded, not solved.

Ridge (W. Pett), LOVE AT PADDINGTON, 2/ net. Nelson

In some 270 pages of pleasant print the author traces the attachment of a capable shopgirl and a young man above her in social status—an affair which survives various difficulties, including her engage-

ment, after a misunderstanding, to an odiously concealed society entertainer of her own circle. The book is not strong in sentiment or plot, but it exhibits the author's powers as a humorist on almost every page. Are people of the rank he depicts really so facetious?

Stevens (E. S.), THE LONG ENGAGEMENT, 6/ Mills & Boon

Miss Stevens's latest novel does not fulfil the promise of 'The Veil'; but, in literary craftsmanship, in coherence and power of construction, it is an improvement upon her more recent work. The central idea—the havoc wrought in a girl's life by a long and hopeless engagement—is good, and we welcome any sincere attempt to portray the interaction of character and social institutions. The young man doomed to celibacy because he is under the necessity of supporting mother or sisters is, unhappily, no uncommon type among the gentlefolk of this country; the sister who seeks underpaid employment to lighten his burden is a character which, however familiar, must always command our sympathy. But the psychology of such types, unless they are to appear the merest creatures of circumstance, requires close analysis; and to this Miss Stevens has scarcely devoted enough care. As the story deals with everyday English life, no original or striking situations could be looked for, but the author might have imagined a less hackneyed *dénouement*. The minor characters are well and sufficiently sketched. The style is terse and vivid, with a tendency at times towards the colloquial.

Tweed (Harris), KNICKERBOCKER DAYS.

Ouseley
In places this little book reads like a gentle satire on 'Marie Claire.' In any case it is not dull, and contains a certain dry humour. The hits at publishers, reviewers, and the general public will be appreciated by the discerning.

Warden (Florence), THE THINGS THAT WOMEN DO, 6/ White

'The Things that Women Do' is an innocuous volume of no special merit, with a misleading title, since the feminine interest is not the predominant factor. It is, however, pleasing to reflect that unselfish devotion is, according to our author, a common attribute of her sex. The story is a history of two murders and the improbable implication of the innocent hero in both crimes, ending, according to expectation, in his vindication.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), THE BIG FISH, 6/ Methuen

Mr. Marriott Watson's new novel is disappointing. It does not fail to excite or to hold attention—few readers will leave it unfinished when once they have taken it up; but stories of buried treasure, when they have no solid basis of character-drawing or of psychology, are poor food for the mind. The two heroes of 'The Big Fish' are entirely without individuality; the villains have a little, but the greater of them is so unredeemed in his wickedness as to become monotonous; and the heroine is the veriest puppet. All this is the more to be regretted, from following upon a singularly promising first chapter. 'The Big Fish' itself is a treasure hidden amid the mountains of Peru, in the hunting of which every personage of any importance in the story risks death, which seizes all the bad, and permits all the good to escape by hair's breadths. The book has no relation to real life, and only the skill of its author, not his genuine talent, has been called into exercise in writing it.

White (Percy), TO-DAY, 6/ Constable

It is a real pleasure to read the work of an author who knows so precisely as Mr. Percy White does what to say and what not to say, and who has a just sense—uncommon among English novelists—of proportion and construction. Beneath its air of frivolous detachment, 'To-day' is really a story of ideas, and, in order to match its title, the ideas are entertained and carried into action by a highly intelligent and attractive young woman, who throws her cap over the windmills, not in an impulse of passion, but on conviction and as an assertion of principle. That she should be described as avowing her deeds publicly, and as suffering hardly at all thereby, is a touch of that genuine observation which makes original work. Upon this point it is necessary to insist, because the extreme ease and smoothness of the execution may easily lead a careless reader to fancy the novel merely trivial. It is, on the contrary, full of fine perception, and its kindly humour is free from exaggeration. Only in the heroine herself is there slightly too high a level of character, talent, and beauty; some trifling defect of temper or feature would have made her more alive. On the other hand, the dry, devoted, conservative, anti-Suffragist cousin who tells the story is rendered with masterly fidelity. To draw so accurately, humorously, and sympathetically a personage of this neutral, subordinate kind is a proof of power; and to make a serious narrative as diverting as a good farce is an achievement of which not half a dozen other English novelists are capable.

Young (E. H.), YONDER, 6/ Heinemann

This love-story could have been condensed with advantage, and the writing is occasionally too ornate; but the author has a vivid imagination, and knows how to create atmosphere. The three central figures are sympathetically drawn, the heroine being particularly human.

General.

British Citizenship, a Discussion initiated by E. B. Sargent, and reprinted from the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute ('United Empire').

Longmans
Mr. E. B. Sargent has here collected the opinions of eminent jurists and public men, such as Prof. Westlake, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Edward Jenks, Canon Burnett, and many others. The subject discussed is the difference between a British citizen and a British subject. The proper legal term undoubtedly is "British subject," and the majority of the writers seem to find difficulty in arriving at any precise definition of "British citizenship." It is, indeed, a phrase more than a technical term, and lends itself, therefore, to a good deal of vague speculation. "British subject" even is not always easy to define. Double nationality, as in the recent Malecka case, seems to cause great confusion in the minds of the most expert jurists.

Brooks (Sydney), ASPECTS OF THE IRISH QUESTION, 3/6 net. Maunsell

Mr. Brooks, though not devoid of deep convictions and feelings, is one of the most dispassionate of our publicists. A book on Ireland by him is, therefore, particularly welcome in the midst of the heats of present controversy. His fairness and his eagerness not to blink facts are conspicuous. If he believes Ulster misguided, he appreciates it. If he is a Home Ruler, he has no illusions about the Nationalist caucus, the present-day Irishman's weaknesses, and the equivocal position of the priesthood in

relation to the Home Rule movement. Though he recognizes the beneficial material effects of Sir Horace Plunkett's campaign, and the Unionist attempt to "kill Home Rule by kindness," he retains his enthusiasm for Home Rule, for the sake both of English politics and the Irish national character, which, he holds, can only be strengthened by responsibility and power, as it was weakened by impotence, poverty, irresponsibility, and servility. The present Bill he criticizes severely as a makeshift which does not give the Irish Parliament anything like full Colonial powers; but he thinks it will inevitably lead to something more. We heartily commend Mr. Brooks's eight chapters to those who prefer genuine information to disingenuous polemic.

Dress worn at His Majesty's Court, edited by Herbert A. P. Trendell. Harrison

An account of the various kinds of dress to be worn at Court ceremonies and functions, as etiquette dictates. It should prove useful to those who move within the orbit of obligatory Court attendance. There are a number of coloured plates.

Dublin Review, July, 5/6 net.

There is some interesting and varied matter in this number. Mr. A. P. Graves writes suggestively upon 'The Preternatural in Early Irish Poetry,' in which he instances the play of mythology in Pagan Celtic poetry. Barbara de Courson makes an attractive article out of the memoirs and correspondence of the Abbé de Salamon, the Papal Envoy in Paris during the Revolution of 1789. Canon Barry deals sympathetically with W. G. Ward, for fifteen years the proprietor and editor of the *Review*, upon the occasion of the centenary; and the Rev. T. J. Gerrard writes discerningly on the Futurists. Mr. S. Harding is not over-sympathetic towards recent strike movements. "Blackleg" labour is naturally anathema to trades unions, and in the breaking of agreements the unions are by no means the sole culprits, as the report of Sir Edward Clarke upon the present dock strike amply demonstrates. Nor is it true to say that in the strikes of late years the men have been the dupes of their leaders. On the contrary, the men have frequently broken away from their responsible officials. The editor contributes a learned review upon Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders; and Mr. C. A. Harris, whose name is familiar to readers of *The Athenæum*, for his article on 'Browning, the Poet of Music' (*Athen.*, May 4 and 11, 1912) talks about the work of Schumann. There are a number of reviews.

Hurd (Archibald), *THE COMMAND OF THE SEA, some Problems of Imperial Defence considered in the Light of the German Navy Act, 1912*, 5/ net.

Chapman & Hall

Mr. Hurd's book, which is only a somewhat bulky pamphlet, does not admit of an extended notice, which would necessarily be political, though there may be few who would differ from the author's main contentions.

Kingsford (Anna) and Maitland (Edward), *ADDRESSES AND ESSAYS ON VEGETARIANISM*, with Biographical Preface and edited by Samuel Hopgood Hart, 2/ net.

John M. Watkins

An unorganized collection, in which frequent annoying repetitions occur, from the writings and addresses of two enthusiasts who, in the eighties and nineties, gave the impetus to vegetarianism in this country. The most interesting chapters are those

which accept the usual arguments for a non-flesh diet—the frugivorous organization of man, the adequacy of the constituent elements of vegetable food for bodily vigour, its comparative cheapness, and the economy in land under cultivation as compared with pasturage. They present the case for the building up of an organism from the best and purest materials as a first step towards personal perfection of faculty, and through this of character. If to the laudable enthusiasm of the propagandist a leaven of humour were added, the influence of such writings would be increased. As it is, the temptation occurs to laugh at, instead of with, them. Some recognition of other evils and other cures is necessary too. There may be grossness of quality, but there can scarcely be grossness of quantity, on the tables of those who sustain family life on a pound a week, many of whom stand no less in the relation of sacrificial victim to their brother-man and his industrial system than do the animals slaughtered for human consumption.

Lee (Jno.), *GENDER AND NATURE'S LAW*.

Darlington, Bailey & Co.

We have been able to make very little of this book. It is a medley of quotations from authors as far removed as Selden and Mr. A. C. Benson, and from many newspapers of to-day. Here and there is some original matter which does not make the whole more comprehensible.

Light Side of Horses (The), 1/ net. Cox

It is a pity that in this publication a bad style, mingled with crude vulgarity, is the most salient feature. If horses are to be represented as speaking in our tongue, surely we might attribute to them English, and not the foolish jargon of the so-called "smart set." The illustrations of horses are attractive, but the fashion-plate drawings of women are hardly allied with the subject.

Peddie (R. A.), *THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING-ROOM, a Handbook for Students*, 1/ net.

Grafton

It is rather surprising that such a handbook as this to the British Museum Reading-Room should not have appeared until now. The intricacies of the various catalogues must have baffled many hundreds of readers, while other hundreds have wasted hours in work which a knowledge of the resources around them would have rendered unnecessary. Hitherto the courteous helpfulness of the officials has to a great extent supplied the place of a guide; but even they cannot tell a reader what he does not know enough about to be able to ask for. In these pages will be found, in the fewest possible words, all the information likely to be needed. A chapter dealing with the Manuscript Room would have been a useful addition; but perhaps Mr. Peddie is contemplating a companion volume.

Quarterly Review, July, 6/ John Murray

The number is of high merit. Mr. G. F. Abbott in 'The Tripolitan War' predicts results to Europe in general of "the rings produced on the Sahara sea by the stone so carelessly dropped." 'The Home Rule Bill' is a powerful plea for searching investigation into the financial relations of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales with each other. Mr. Tredgold's 'Eugenics' embodies a vast amount of information usually buried in Blue-books, and arresting by its very gloom. In 'The Russian Stage' Mr. George Calderon stresses the aberration of the Solipsists, but leaves an impression that he is insufficiently attuned to the tones of moral negation, and even of moral distress, which Mr. Joseph Conrad—the

subject of a fine study by Mr. Stephen Reynolds—says are "already silenced at our end of Europe." The Rev. A. Fawkes writes with well-balanced moderation on 'The Ideas of Mrs. Humphry Ward,' giving natural prominence to her philosophy of religion. When Mr. Henry James delivered his noteworthy address on 'The Novel in "The Ring and the Book,"' we expressed our hope (*Athen.*, May 11) that it would be printed, and we are glad to see it here. Another literary article of special interest is 'Maurice Barrès,' by Madame Duclaux (Mary Robinson).

Recipes for High-Class Cookery, 2/ net.

Nelson

The general aim of this work seems to have been to provide the students of the Edinburgh School of Cookery, for whom it is published, with a convenient memorandum-book for the storing of recipes used by the staff of that institute. Expensive ingredients are involved, and much knowledge assumed.

Steiner (Rudolf), *THE OCCULT SIGNIFICANCE OF BLOOD, an Esoteric Study*, 6d.

Theosophical Publishing Society

This is a well-written booklet by an acknowledged authority on occult science.

Pamphlets.

Teachings of John Wesley, as gathered from his Writings by Rev. F. H. Weston, 2d.

S.P.C.K.

Booklets such as these are only useful when a trustworthy index to further study is appended. It is not enough, for instance, to draw attention to Wesley's Churchmanship. What is also needed before the author's purpose can be served is an indication where to find information as to how it was his followers fell away from the Anglican Church, to which he, personally, was so faithful. Of the remaining booklets, two offer some slight bibliographical assistance—that on Christian Science, and another on early English Church history. The tract on Church finance has the most practical value. We notice that a system of assessment is suggested by the Archbishops' Committee to be levied on the Churchmen and Churchwomen of each parish, accompanied by lay representation on the "well-known civil principle"—inoperative as yet, either in Church or State, so far as women are concerned.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Delafarge (Daniel), *LA VIE ET L'ŒUVRE DE PALISSOT (1730-1814)*, 10fr.

Paris, Hachette

Neither the literary quality of his work nor his personal influence is sufficient justification for a rehabilitation of Palissot. His satire lacked strength and incisiveness, his critical judgment was faulty and partial. M. Delafarge has wisely treated the subject of his biography as a polemic and not as an artist. The life of Palissot is the history of his literary quarrels, and this book gives a valuable and illuminating glimpse of the Encyclopedists against whom he had the temerity to measure himself. It is round Palissot the critic of Rousseau, rather than the satirist in the manner of Aristophanes, that the interest of the book centres, and M. Delafarge leaves unmodified the judgment of Goethe, who classed Palissot as "one of those average intellects who aspire to greatness, without the means of realization." The biography is thorough and conscientious, and enriched by copious notes and a full bibliography.

Manzoni (Alessandro), CARTEGGIO, edited by Giovanni Sforza and Giuseppe Gallavresi, 1803-21, with Illustrations and Facsimiles. Milan, U. Hoepli.

The delay in the appearance of this long-expected work is justified by its thoroughness. Every possible source has been ransacked, and the editing is worthy of the best traditions of Italian scholarship. Over 200 of the 285 letters were not included in the earlier edition, but the small number of new letters from Manzoni himself confirms the opinion that he was not a great correspondent. Those to Fauriel are the most numerous and important. The greater part of the new material comes from Manzoni's family and friends, and is sometimes trivial in character. We hear comparatively little of his work, but much of his family life, interest in agriculture, and sufferings from the nervous weakness which prevented him from taking an active part in public life.

The letters concerning his conversion, however, contain valuable fresh information. This volume, which forms Part I. of Vol. IV. of the Works of Manzoni in the Edizione Hoepli, brings us to the close of Manzoni's career as a poet, and it is noteworthy that his delightful humour only becomes prominent in the little notes to Cattaneo at the end, which are concerned with books needed for the 'Promessi Sposi,' where this quality first fully displayed itself.

Veteris Testamenti Chronologia Monumentis Babylonico-Assyriis, illustrata ab Antonio Deimel, S.I., 4/6

Rome, Bretschneider
Prof. Deimel is one of those learned Jesuits who have recently become aware of the use or necessity of Assyriology as a means of illustrating the historical traditions preserved in our Bible. In this volume, which is headed 'Scripta Pontificii Instituti Biblici,' he gives in the form of tables easy to consult the Eponymous Canons of the Assyrians, together with the Canon of Kings from Claudius Ptolemy beginning with the era of Nabonassar. With these he equates the Biblical chronology so far as it appears from the Scriptures themselves, and not from the commentaries of imperfectly informed writers like Archbishop Usher, and shows what agreement really exists between them. All difficulties appear to be met, and the tables which Father Deimel gives are useful. The writings of non-Catholic authors, such as the late Dr. Oppert, Prof. Hilprecht, and the contributors to Dr. Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' have been consulted with advantage.

'THOSE OTHER DAYS.'

Sheringham, Norfolk, July 20, 1912.

I AM astonished to find that in your issue of July 20th Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. announce, under the heading of 'New Six-Shilling Fiction,' a volume entitled 'Those Other Days,' of which I am the author.

The volume in question consists of a considerable number of short stories, written by me some fifteen or twenty years ago for various newspapers and weekly periodicals. They are published now without my consent, knowledge, or benefit; and while the publishers, having acquired the copyright of these most ephemeral productions, are no doubt within their right in issuing them, I protest most strongly against their being alluded to under the heading of 'New Fiction.'

I trust that you will give this statement of facts the same prominence as the misleading announcement referred to.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

ANDREW LANG.

THE sudden death of Andrew Lang at Banchory, Deeside, on Saturday last, the 20th inst., has sent a shock not only through the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances, but also through the great public which knew him only as one of the most remarkable men of letters of the day. He was born March 31st, 1844, at Selkirk, and passed from Edinburgh Academy to St. Andrews, and thence to Balliol, closing his academic career with a Fellowship of Merton. His first important piece of work was 'The Ballads and Lyrics of Old France,' published in 1872, which gave early evidence of his mastery of metrical form—a mastery exhibited from time to time in his 'Ballades in Blue China,' 'Grass of Parnassus,' 'Ban and Arrière Ban,' and other books of verse. His 'Helen of Troy' showed him, however, to be lacking in the qualities of a poet, and his attention had already been engaged in other directions. But it was his prose translations of Homer that first made him known to the general public. The 'Odyssey,' translated in conjunction with S. H. Butcher, was published in 1879, followed in 1883 by the 'Iliad' (with Ernest Myers and Walter Leaf), and the Hymns in 1899, his rendering of Theocritus having appeared in 1880. The translations from the French, and especially of 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' though very popular, do not rank so high in critical estimation. Perhaps the side of his work that interested him most was the inquiry into the origins of savage religions and philosophies, which marked him out as a foremost figure in the revolt against the philological school of mythology. While some of his opinions are no longer accepted, the series of books—'Custom and Myth' (1884), 'Myth, Literature, and Religion' (1887), 'The Making of Religion' (1898), 'Social Origins' (1903), 'The Secret of the Totem' (1905)—has done much to facilitate the reception of the ideas of more serious scholars.

Mr. Lang was intensely interested in spiritualism, crystal-gazing, and psychical research generally, and was one of the founders and a Past-President of the Psychical Research Society; and no one could tell a ghost story better.

His feeling—it might almost be said his passion—for romance led him into many byways of history, and as a fervid Scotsman he could not escape the fascination of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Young Chevalier. Even his admiration for Joan of Arc had a Scottish root, as shown in his 'Monk of Fife.' His 'Mystery of Mary Stuart' endeavours to defend what only needs to be explained; but on the real problem, the authenticity of the long "Casket" letter, he was finally disposed to give the verdict against the defenders of Mary. 'Pickle the Spy' (1897), 'The Companions of Pickle' (1898), and 'Prince Charles Edward' (1900) are amongst his most interesting historical works. 'The Valet's Tragedy,' 'John Knox and the Reformation,' and 'The Gowrie Conspiracy' are other excursions into history, while his 'History of Scotland' is of value rather as an expression of his individual views on historical events than as a work of reference. His attack on the 'Jeanne d'Arc' of Anatole France, followed by the rather hazardous move of publishing a work in French on the subject, was justified by a certain amount of success; but it was obvious that Anatole France's attitude was incomprehensible to Mr. Lang, as Mr. Lang's would have been to Anatole France if he had ever attempted to understand it.

The versatile and voluminous nature of Mr. Lang's literary labours are evident in the "Catalogue of a Library, chiefly the Writings of Andrew Lang. Dundee, privately printed, 1898." This is hardly a bibliography, but a rough list of Mr. Lang's books in the library of Mr. C. M. Falconer of Dundee. Some dozen years previously the owner had begun to compile a bibliography on a new plan, and printed a pamphlet of specimens, but gave up the idea because Mr. Lang disliked the publicity involved. Mr. Falconer therefore contented himself with drawing up a list of the Lang books in his possession, and added items from other sources. These he set out in chronological order. Of this list he distributed twenty-five copies in quarters likely to help him to a more complete list. Copies were sent to the British Museum, the Edinburgh and Dundee Free Libraries, and the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, for the use of collectors. Mr. Falconer's own interleaved copy in 1905 had a written list of 130 books added since 1897. The list contains translations, collaborations, and works edited by Mr. Lang, as well as privately printed pamphlets—from the College Magazine of 1863 to the rare broadside of 1902. The printed list enumerates 495 titles, embracing 658 volumes; and the written list brought the total of the Lang Library to over 800 volumes, about a tenth part of Mr. Falconer's whole collection. Apart from this Mr. Falconer made a large collection of Mr. Lang's contributions to periodicals and newspapers, which he had not classified.

Notwithstanding the enormous amount of Mr. Lang's published work—it comprises sixteen pages of the British Museum Catalogue—it is as a journalist and reviewer that he was most eminent. From the time when he left Oxford for London to the day when he was forced to abandon it by ill-health, there was hardly a newspaper or periodical of repute to which he did not contribute. His 'Old Friends,' 'Letters to Dead Authors,' 'Essays in Little,' and 'Lost Leaders' contain much of the best of this work; and some would be disposed to rank 'Old Friends' among the most humorous books of its century and above the burlesques of Thackeray.

Though his death was a bereavement to the world of letters, his friends knew that he felt the advance of age; nevertheless, his literary output remained extraordinary in its amount, and the most versatile writer of his age continued to pour forth books and journalism on all sorts of subjects, as keen on investigating the latest literary mystery as the youngest of scholars with a reputation to make. In a sense, Mr. Lang had outlived his age, for he was almost the last writer of the causerie on scholarly subjects, for which he was well fitted by his light, pointed, and always easy style. The researches and interests of men of letters nowadays are thrust out of the press or merely condoned by commercial lovers of news and sensation. No one writes on rare books and fine editions as Mr. Lang did in 'The Library' (1881), and few, if any, journalists have the chance or the aptitude to discuss such subjects as Homeric costume in a popular weekly.

Mr. Lang came from Walter Scott's country, and his grandfather was a factor in Scott's time. One of his poems, which begins "Ye wanderers that were my sires," suggests gipsy blood, which might explain his un-resting and nomadic pursuit of new fields in letters. Scotland was always dear to him, and "N.B." on a letter would provoke a remonstrance. At St. Andrews, under Prof. Sellar, he had an admirable training,

which developed the excellent taste in Greek and Latin he carried to Oxford. He was not a deep scholar, and had no zest for the intricacies of grammar; but he has done a lasting service to the classics in his translations, perhaps the best part of his varied work, which at once established themselves as models of a difficult art. The language of these renderings—roughly that of Elizabethan prose up to the time of Milton—was obviously archaic; but it was always perfectly dignified and graceful. Grace, indeed, was pre-eminent in all his writing, which was at once easy and pointed. His various studies on the Homeric question inserted some shrewd pinpricks in the theories of learned Germans, and showed a gift for research which was somewhat spoilt by haste, but always illuminated by humour. No one could play with learning more prettily, and many of Mr. Lang's 'Ballades,' e.g., concerning primitive man and his jests, are perfect of their kind. In light verse, especially those forms of it which demand neatness without a sense of effort, he was a worthy rival of Locker-Lampson and Mr. Austin Dobson. His renderings of the Greek Anthology are some of the best we have. His "Tears for my lady dead, Heliodore," ranks with the famous rendering of Callimachus in 'Ionia.'

His preferences were well exhibited in his love of Sir Walter, whose life and works he condensed in a short, but excellent memoir. He edited the Border Edition of the Waverley Novels, and produced a 'Life of Lockhart' which all who have read it wish were longer. Reticence as to personal matters, with which the public had no concern, was a strong point with him. Diana Vernon was not the less worthy of love for her reserve, and novelists of passion were not approved, while the heroes of psychological fiction were derided:—

They smile, and we are told, I wis,
Ten subtle reasons why they smile.

He also wrote the life of Stafford Northcote and a brief appreciation of Tennyson, whom he venerated as a great stylist.

The qualities which made him an excellent letter-writer, with a gaiety that led easily to witty nonsense, are seen in his 'Letters to Dead Authors' and 'Letters on Literature,' which are like the best talk of a man of wide knowledge and good taste, full of neat things well said, but always easy and unpretentious. He was the sworn foe of the prig and the pedant, and the strong adherent of romance, figuring in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard and Mr. A. E. W. Mason. Every year there came from him some collection of fairy lore, stories ranging from the old classics to the North, from Apuleius to Grimm; and his own contribution to this genre—'Prince Prigio'—is characteristic of his mind. A booklet he wrote some years since, 'How to Fail in Literature,' exhibits with nice sarcasm his ideas concerning the debasement of a noble profession. The title-piece in 'In the Wrong Paradise, and Other Stories,' similarly exhibits his distaste for literary humbug. His style had its limitations in the recurring use of a few choice, but familiar quotations—e.g., from Boswell and 'Pickwick'—and he could seldom resist, even in a serious work, the introduction of an effective piece of slang. His 'Lost Leaders,' collected in 1889, show what excellent light writing he did on *The Daily News*, and latterly he used to discourse on some favourite subject or new book in *The Morning Post*. He was a keen follower of sport as well as letters, and has left a pleasant book on fishing.

As a controversialist he was always formidable, and only last autumn he was

attacking with vigour in *The Cornhill* Mr. George Greenwood's views on Shakespeare. As a reviewer—he wrote for our own columns for many a year—he was unfailingly suggestive, and had a wit which is seldom associated with learning. The little demon of inaccuracy sometimes sat beside him, but he was hampered by the difficult quality of his handwriting, and the fact that, as he explained, he wrote one word, and by a visual hallucination saw another. Our first review this week would probably have brought us one of his customary letters—delightful in every way except as calligraphy. Against the trouble caused by the latter could not even be set the fact that the difficulty was necessary to impress his words on the memory. Altogether he was a man of admirable qualities and capabilities such as are increasingly rare in the world of to-day.

'AUCASSIN AND NICOLETE': A SUGGESTION.

THERE are little problems of authorship, period, and scenery which arrest us in reading this exquisite *chante-fable*, which in Mr. Lang's translation has added a classic to our own literature. It is a simple story, which the old minstrel, strolling with his viol through Picardy in the twelfth century, sang with such incomparable tenderness and humour in the courts of the châteaux, where the great ladies lay and listened to him, their lovers at their feet. Briefly it is that the heir of Count Garin of Beaucaire was enamoured of a beautiful slave-girl of unknown birth, who had been purchased from the Saracens, and who proved to be the daughter of the King of Carthage; and so journeys ended, once more, in lovers' meeting. Now if, as seems most probable, this, the most famous poem of Provence, is not a Provençal poem in origin, but springs from Picardy or Champagne, why, we may ask, did the old poet lay the scene of it in Provence, and not in Northern France? Gaston Paris asks the question, and answers it admirably. No doubt Provence was chosen on account of its very remoteness, and for the sake of gaining at the very outset a half-foreign point of departure before the hero begins his journey to the romantic lands of Toulrose and Carthage.

But there is another question which has been put, indeed, but not yet answered. How did the poet come to make those mistakes in geography which betray his ignorance of the topography of distant Beaucaire?

Of his own authority, as M. Paris points out, the poet creates Aucassin a count, though Beaucaire never was a county, and he puts a great forest—"thirty leagues this way and that"—within two cross-bow shots of the famous Castle of Beaucaire. "Therein also were wild beasts and beasts serpentine"; yet here it was that Nicolette, fearing men more than beasts, built her lodge of boughs, and here Aucassin found her. Moreover, in one passage the poet places Beaucaire on the seashore, in another at a distance from it. For he tells us that "that ship wherein was Aucassin," after he had been taken prisoner by the Saracens, was caught in a storm, "and went wandering on the sea till it came to the Castle of Beaucaire, and the folk of the country ran together to wreck her." And yet, later in the poem, when Nicolette returns from Carthage to Provence, she is represented as landing on a shore a considerable distance from Beaucaire—as it might be at the mouth of the Rhone—and taking her viol, she "went playing through all that country

even till she came to Beaucaire." How, then, did the poet come to describe Beaucaire as a port with a background of interminable forest? Mr. Lang remarks that the poet is as reckless of geography as he who wrote of the seashore of Bohemia. I would rather suggest that the geography and scenery of the poem is exactly that which would be suggested to a poet, or which a poet would suggest to his audience as familiar, through the far-spread legend of the Three Maries. This legend, in its development and accretions, at once embodies an historical and geological fact, and justifies the apparent inaccuracies and contradictions of a poet who had never seen the country he describes.

The Legend of the Saintes Maries—the history and genesis of which is given at greater length in my forthcoming book on Provence and Languedoc—falls into two main parts. Both parts are reflected in the story of 'Aucassin and Nicolette.' The first version of the legend is connected with Les Baux, that rocky stronghold upon the cliffs of the Alpilles a few miles from Beaucaire. Tradition says that, after the death of Christ, the Three Maries who had cherished Him were chased from Jerusalem, and flung into a boat without sails or rudder or pilot. But, guarded by the unseen hand of their Heavenly Pilot, they came, through His miraculous aid, safe to the shores of Provence, and moored their barque to the cliffs of Les Baux. Once, it is said, you could see the rings to which they made their boat fast. It is an undoubted geological fact that the sea did once wash up to the base of the Alpilles and break upon the cliffs of Beaucaire, before the deposits of the Rhone had pushed back the ocean line and left Beaucaire and Les Baux as high and dry as our own Rye and Winchelsea. And, in historical times, the canals which Caius Marius constructed in the course of his campaign against the Teutons which ended in the great battle of Aque Sextie (Aix), kept the way open for seagoing vessels as far at least as St. Gabriel. But the canals of Marius were gradually choked up; the waters receded further and further from Les Baux, and the memory of their presence grew dim. It no longer seemed credible that those Holy Women should have sailed up to the very cliffs of Les Baux. So a new, and, as it seemed, a more probable version of the legend, came into being. To satisfy the critics, a landing-place upon the coast was selected for the sacred barque. The Evangelists, it was said, had disembarked upon the extremity of the Iale de la Camargue, and then (like Nicolette) passed inland afoot. Marseilles and other places upon the coast at first claimed the honour of their choice. But, for reasons into which one need not enter here, Saintes Maries was finally selected as the landing-place of the pilgrim saints, and the cult was localized by the "good" King René at that distant, desolate spot in the Bouches du Rhône.

According, then, as the poet had in his mind the first or second version of the landing of the Three Maries, he would be led to think of Beaucaire as upon the sea, where Aucassin might be wrecked, or at some distance from it, so that Nicolette, on landing, might have some way to travel before reaching the home of her lover.

It remains to account for that vast forest, within two bow-shots of the castle, wherein lurked such perilous monsters as those of which Nicolette was terrified. This is a topographical detail which could not have been added by any one familiar with the country. But Beaucaire looks across the

river to Tarascon. Tarascon was, and is, famous for its Tarasque, a fearsome monster, which long preyed upon the people, and was vanquished at last by St. Martha, who, in later versions of the legend, was added with many others to the crew of the miraculous barque. We are told that the terrified Tarasconais perched in the trees to watch that dread encounter; and it is in the gloomy depths of an illimitable forest that we naturally expect terrible monsters of this kind to dwell.

I suggest, then, that the geography of the *vieux caïtis*, as the nameless minstrel calls himself, is exactly that which one might expect in a poet who formed his idea of the Provençal scene in which he laid his story from an acquaintance with the Legend of the Three Maries. CECIL HEADLAM.

HOW DID THUCYDIDES WRITE NUMBERS?

In *The Athenæum* of June 29th Prof. Mahaffy has done me the honour of making my recent article in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* the peg on which to hang his theory of Thucydidean notation. The suggestion that Thucydides used the cursive notation of numerals which is found in Hellenistic papyri is interesting and not devoid of possibility, although it seems rash to conclude that, because this notation is found about 300 B.C., "Thucydides therefore wrote his text in a rapid (and probably very illegible) cursive" a century earlier. But it is surely unfair to accuse so weighty and recent an authority as Dr. Macan (personally, I quote the suggestion only to reject it) of being behind the times for suggesting that $\text{P}\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\text{III}$ is a mistake for $\text{P}\Delta\Delta\Delta\text{III}$ in some uncial manuscript of Thucydides now non-existent (for the existing MSS. write the words out in full), since (a) there is no cursive MS. known earlier than 311 B.C., and in that the notation is different from Prof. Mahaffy's; (b) uncial authors' MSS. are found right down to, and later than, 300 B.C.; (c) even if Thucydides wrote in cursive, there is no reason why he should not have used the older system of notation for numerals.

As to the question of emending our texts of Thucydides, even if Prof. Mahaffy were right in supposing that he used the cursive notation, I should be just as much disinclined to believe that all our MSS. mistook OT for OI as to believe that they mistook $\text{P}\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\text{III}$ for $\text{P}\Delta\Delta\Delta\text{III}$.

From the historical point of view Prof. Mahaffy's emendation of seventy-third for ninety-third year, putting the Platean alliance with Athens in 499 B.C. (not in 501, as he states: Platea fell in the summer of 427) instead of 519 B.C., is quite impossible. Herodotus says that the motive of the Spartans in suggesting an Athenian alliance to the Plateans was a desire to embroil Athens and Thebes (vi. 108). But in 506 B.C. Thebes had attacked Athens and had been utterly defeated. What further need was there of embroilment? Thebes had definitely entered the lists on the side of Ægina, and Sparta's surrender of Platea to Athens would have been of the greatest possible assistance to the latter, not, as Herodotus represents it, a *donum Danaorum*. Prof. Mahaffy's suggestion is absolutely untenable. GUY DICKINS.

Literary Gossip

DR. D. HAY FLEMING has been appointed Lecturer in Scottish History for next year by the Court of Glasgow University. It is expected that the new Chair of Scottish History and Literature will have been founded, and a professor appointed, by the beginning of the session of 1913-14. Dr. Fleming has just corrected for the press a volume of about 600 pages containing his recent reviews. In the case of his review of the late Andrew Lang's book on St. Andrews, he did not secure the consent of the writer to add his whimsical replies to Dr. Hay Fleming's criticisms.

As a permanent memorial of the celebration of its 250th anniversary, the Royal Society has had printed, at the Oxford University Press, collotype facsimiles of all the signatures of the founders, patrons, and fellows of the Society recorded in its first journal-book and the charter-book from 1660 to the present time. The volume of signatures (which measures 18 in. by 14 in.) contains a photogravure portrait of Charles II., who gave the Society its charter, and a Preface by Sir A. Geikie, the President. This memorial is now about to be issued by Mr. Henry Frowde, together with a third edition, entirely revised and rearranged, of 'The Record of the Royal Society,' originally edited by Prof. Michael Foster and Prof. A. W. Rücker.

It is proposed to raise a memorial to the late Sir Nathan Bodington, Principal of the Yorkshire College from 1883 to 1904, and first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds. It is suggested that the memorial should consist (1) of a portrait of the late Vice-Chancellor to be presented to the University of Leeds, and (2) of a University Fellowship or Prize devoted to the encouragement of some branch of study in which he took a special interest. Subscriptions to the Fund, which has influential support, may be sent to Mr. H. I. Bowring at Blackwood, Moor Allerton, Leeds.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL is continuing its good work of identifying houses connected with notable men. On Monday last a tablet of encaustic ware was affixed to No. 9, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, to commemorate the residence of Charles James Fox, who lived there, probably from the early part of 1804 until 1806.

THE fourth volume of Prof. Gomperz's history of ancient philosophy, entitled 'Greek Thinkers,' has been in preparation for a considerable number of years. The work is now practically complete, and Mr. Murray hopes to publish the forthcoming volume early in the autumn. It treats especially of Aristotle, and has been translated by Mr. G. G. Berry of Balliol College.

MR. HENRY FROWDE has taken over from Messrs. Longmans & Co. the publication of the "Harvard Historical Studies," and will publish the series in future on behalf of Harvard University. Fifteen volumes have already appeared, and Vol. XVI. will be ready immediately, viz. :-

"Mémoire de Marie Caroline, Reine de Naples, intitulé de la Révolution du Royaume de Sicile... Par un Témoin Oculaire. ...Publié pour la première fois, avec Introduction, Notes Critiques, et deux facsimiles, par R. M. Johnston."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will issue next Tuesday a new edition of Canon Crane's 'The Passing of War,' which will contain three fresh chapters, viz., 'Germany and the Next Entente,' 'Wars of Defence and Liberation,' and 'War and Character,' together with a new Preface dealing with the industrial situation and its bearings on the subject of the book.

In the early autumn Messrs. Dent promise to add forty more volumes to "Everyman's Library," including several new translations. This fresh batch will contain Hallam's 'Constitutional History' in three parts; several new classical titles; works by De Quincey, Carlyle, and Thackeray; and Roget's 'Thesaurus,' revised by Mr. Andrew Boyle.

MR. LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE, who has already won distinction as a poet, has in the press a prose volume on Mr. Thomas Hardy. The book considers his works as a whole, with especial relation to 'The Dynasts,' and is a serious attempt to estimate Mr. Hardy's place in English literature. Mr. Martin Secker will publish it.

EARLY in September 'The Battle of Life: a Retrospect of Sixty Years,' by Mr. T. E. Kebbel, may be expected from Mr. Fisher Unwin. It will be a record of disappointments, privations, and hardships, and will take the reader back to the pre-Victorian era, and on through public school, Oxford, and London life, to the real struggle. It will contain memories of various notable people in high and low positions of life.

UNDER the title of 'Pride of War,' an English translation of Gustaf Janson's 'Lognerna' (i.e., 'Lies') will be published immediately by Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson. It deals with the Turco-Italian War in Tripoli, and consists of seven stories, independent, but closely related by their incidents and characters, by means of which Herr Janson shows the essential inhumanity of war, as it appears to the officer, the conscript, and the Arab peasant.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. will publish on August 1st 'Haunting Shadows,' by M. F. Hutchinson.

MISS EDITH C. KENYON's new novel, 'The Wooing of Mifanwy: a Welsh Love-Story,' will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Holden & Hardingham.

SCIENCE

EARLY NATURALISTS.

In these days, when Nature Study is widely cultivated, it is well that the student should occasionally be reminded of the work of those who were the pioneers in this department of knowledge. Prof. Miall, who is addicted to much reading of old literature on natural history, especially on insects, has given in this work a capital sketch of the more notable features in the life and work of a selected number of the early naturalists. The term "early" is vague. Here it means between 1530 and 1789—a period early enough to include the authors of the old herbals, and late enough to include Buffon and the Jussieus. Objection might be raised to the inclusion of naturalists of so recent a date as the latter years of the eighteenth century, but the study of natural history has undergone such remarkable changes within the last fifty years that there is some justification for the author's remark that we may soon "consider all naturalists *early* who precede Darwin."

The value of Prof. Miall's biographical sketches lies not so much in their personal details as in the author's analysis of the methods by which the masters achieved their results, and his philosophical view of the bearing of their work on the progress of biological science. The founders of natural history included many men of no ordinary type, and much may be learnt even from their failures. The writer is no mere eulogist; he discusses critically the work of each naturalist, and generally sums up his opinion in an estimate which strikes us as, in most cases, eminently judicious. Thus he writes of Ray:

"Without claiming for Ray that he possessed a genius for the discovery of hidden relations, we may rank him as the worthiest representative, with respect to knowledge at least, of systematic natural history in the seventeenth century. He made things much easier for Linnaeus, as did Linnaeus in his turn for naturalists who now smile at his mistakes."

In a prefatory chapter the author discusses with necessary brevity the position which natural history occupied from antiquity down to the sixteenth century, when his real work begins. At this time, when science was just emerging from the old traditions, botany attracted much attention, especially in its relation to pharmacy. Much of the early botanical work was carried on by doctors who were interested in plants capable of yielding drugs, and were led thence to observation in the field. It is worth noting that most of these old naturalists were men who had broken away from the Roman Church:—

"Till the close of the sixteenth century almost every author of a botanical treatise published in Germany or Flanders was a Protestant."

The Early Naturalists: their Lives and Work (1530-1789). By L. C. Miall. (Macmillan & Co.)

The invention of the microscope opened a new field of biological research, to which Prof. Miall introduces us in an interesting section devoted to what he calls the "Minute Anatomists"—a group of seventeenth-century naturalists, including Hooke and Grew in this country, and Malpighi, Swammerdam, and Leeuwenhoek on the Continent. It must be remembered, however, that the use of the microscope was not always in the service of histology.

With the extension of geographical discovery, especially in the East Indies and in the Western world, the naturalists of Europe received a vast number of animals and plants previously unknown. Prof. Miall is not disposed to consider this sudden influx of new species from distant lands an unmixed advantage. It "overpowered rather than strengthened" the young sciences, which were ill-prepared to deal with them. Too much attention was given to the mere accumulation of specimens, and too little to the study of their structure and mutual relationship. Our author, anxious to encourage the solution of biological problems, condemns the passion for acquisition, even, in some cases, the acquisition of mere facts:—

"The infinite wealth of natural facts is to this day an impediment to all naturalists except the few who are content to remain ignorant of many things in order that they may learn what is best worth knowing."

Prof. Miall is to be congratulated on having produced a work of distinct historical value to all interested in biological studies. To most readers, however, the volume might have been rendered more acceptable by the introduction of a few portraits of the early naturalists. A description is supplied (p. 22) of a portrait of Hieronymus Bock, the author of an old German herbal, or *Kräuterbuch*, but a reproduction of the engraving would have saved many words, and been in every way more satisfactory. The same may be said of the description of the portrait of another old naturalist, Pierre Belon (p. 55).

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Bedrock, a Quarterly Review of Scientific Thought, No. 2, July, 2/6 net.

Constable

In this number the article on 'The Awakening of the Coloured Races,' by Mr. Basil Thomson, is of the most general interest. The author writes with clarity and enlightenment, and hopes for the gradual elimination of the spirit of jealousy, contempt, and prejudice, and, we may add, such bestiality as has been taking place on the banks of the Amazon. Prof. J. Milne has an important article on 'Large Earthquakes.' Dr. Graham Smith declares that flies are important agents in the distribution of disease-producing bacteria, a conclusion that is still debatable. In 'Inheritance and Reproduction' Mr. G. A. Reid pays a tribute to the Mendelians and mutationists, who, he says, by their perception of the distinction between natural and artificial

selection, and of the function of repertoire patterns in living beings, have focussed scientific attention upon the most important facts recorded since Darwin's time. In 'The Purpose of Sex in Evolution' Mr. Archer Wilde denies variation in bi-parental reproduction, and draws up a controversial case for uniformity. Sir Bryan Donkin, discussing the Feeble-Minded Bill, which has passed its second reading, wisely and prudently warns us "to confine our attention to such possible measures of reform as cannot be accused of depending on untested hypotheses." A number of research notes and reviews on scientific books are included.

Brown (S. E.), EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE: II. CHEMISTRY, 2/

Cambridge University Press

The distinguishing feature of this book is that it teems with clearly expressed accounts of well-chosen experiments that must be made by the student in order that the principles of the science may be intelligently grasped. Only a few sentences refer to theoretical matters, such as the atomic theory and the "principle" of the indestructibility of matter, whilst the student's interest is maintained by many practical suggestions and warnings of possible mishaps in making the experiments described. The author has produced a teacher's manual rather than a pupil's textbook, and, as such, his treatise is calculated to impress upon readers the all-important fact that a knowledge of chemistry cannot be obtained from books alone.

Byrne (Joseph), SEA-SICKNESS AND HEALTH, a Manual for Travellers, 4/ net.

H. K. Lewis

With the idea of finding assurance for the convalescent wavering between the possible benefits and disadvantages which a sea-voyage may bring, the author claims to have made an exhaustive study of his subject. Starting out to disprove the theory that the semicircular canals of the ear were in some way implicated in sea-sickness, he eventually came to recognize in them the one factor which afforded a rational explanation of its symptoms. Buried amid a mass of ill-arranged information on the question of susceptibility to sea-sickness in men and animals, its effects, causes, and treatment, we get in chap. vi. under 'Practical Hints for the Prevention and Treatment of Sea-sickness,' to the gist of the matter—the capsules sold by an American firm under the name of Antimemal! The author has something to say on the question of the remuneration of ships' surgeons, to whose "notorious under-payment" *The Medical Times* of February last drew attention.

Carslaw (H. S.), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE INFINITESIMAL CALCULUS: Notes for the Use of Science and Engineering Students, 5/ net.

Longmans

The second edition of a work which treats an intricate subject lucidly and succinctly. Some change from the usually accepted methods has been made in the discussion of the exponential and logarithm.

Hübner (Julius), THE BLEACHING AND DYEING OF VEGETABLE FIBROUS MATERIALS.

Constable

This work deals with the practical side of the science, to the almost total exclusion of the theoretical. At the same time it is free from many of the faults that have hitherto seemed inherent in purely practical treatises on this or allied subjects.

The statements—mostly positive to the degree of baldness—are always based on strictly scientific facts, and there is a consecutiveness about the treatment which makes the book readable. The pre-eminently concise manner in which the matter is presented suggests that the author has been at considerable pains to eliminate all unnecessary language.

The general arrangement follows the lines hitherto found to be the best, but there are a few innovations which will commend themselves to most readers. The arrangement of the dyestuffs in such a manner that the various colour-makers' products can be readily compared as to their methods of application will prove particularly useful to dyers. The diagrams of the machines are good, and the method of showing at a glance the direction in which the cloth passes is a valuable feature.

Perhaps the section of the book least capably dealt with is that on water, and here one notes how rapidly such technical publications as the present become out of date. No mention is made of the Permutit system of water purification! On the other hand, Part IV., dealing with bleaching, is excellent.

As an addition which should be valuable to the class of readers for whom the book is intended, one might suggest a comparison of the dyestuffs of different makers and their fastness under various influences. At present each dyer or chemist has to make his own tests, for the information supplied by the colour-makers is often untrustworthy and seldom comparative.

Taken altogether, Mr. Hübner's book will undoubtedly appeal to a large class of readers.

Psychical Research Society (Presidential Addresses to the), 1882-1911, by Henry Sidgwick, Balfour Stewart, Arthur J. Balfour, William James, and Others.

Glasgow, MacLehose

There is much in this volume which was worth preserving, though the series of addresses is, on the whole, heavy reading, without the compensation of furnishing a clear record of the progress of psychical research since the foundation of the Society. William James's paper is somewhat below the usual standard of his occasional works, but the speech of last year's President, the late Andrew Lang, is a good example of his versatile knowledge and individual humour.

Schott (G. A.), ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION AND THE MECHANICAL REACTIONS ARISING FROM IT, being an Adams Prize Essay in the University of Cambridge, 18/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This is the Adams Prize Essay for 1908, with several additions which its author has thought fit to make to it while preparing it for the press. These chiefly refer to the mechanical reactions arising from electromagnetic radiation, and are mainly contained in the form of appendixes to the original essay. Prof. Schott seems to take note of all the latest theories, including the Principle of Relativity, as set forth by Prof. A. H. Bucherer and others, and even the theory of quanta lately introduced. He says, however, that some of the results contained in the essay are consistent with the Postulate of Relativity; but that others cannot be reconciled with it, which appears, indeed, to be the case. The assumptions necessary for the investigation undertaken are well and clearly stated, and the summary of the book given in the Preface leaves nothing to be desired. That the

essay will be of use to any but the mathematically-minded can hardly be pretended, nor do we think the author is in any way inclined to put forward such a claim; yet we are glad to see that he is alive to the danger which he mentions, "in a purely mathematical investigation, of losing touch with reality." Generally, the book may be summed up as an honest attempt to develop, in its own words, the theory of moving electric charges with as few restrictions respecting their structure and motion as possible, before proceeding to frame a comprehensive Electron Theory of Matter.

Stohr (F. O.), LA MALADIE DU SOMMEIL AU KATANGA, 4/ net.

Constable

Much good work has been done in this district of Central Africa by Dr. Sheffield Neave. Dr. Stohr has already made a name for himself in tropical medicine by his essay on 'Human Trypanosomiasis in South Katanga.' The present monograph on sleeping sickness is of great value, as it is based entirely upon the results of the author's observation. Stress is laid upon the enlargement of the lymphatic glands as a valuable sign of the disease which it is easy to recognize. The remedial effects of atoxyl are confirmed, and Dr. Stohr believes that it is better to treat the patients in their own villages than to send them to a hospital, where they suffer from home sickness in an exaggerated form. The monograph also shows how much remains to be done, and how scanty is the attention given to so menacing a scourge. More doctors, indeed, are needed, but the problem to be faced is mainly administrative. It consists in determining the best means of isolating the native population from the attacks of *Glossina palpalis*, the fly which transmits the disease. It can only be solved by a complete knowledge of the surroundings and requirements of each village. The maps and the illustrations made from photographs are good, and add much to the value of the book.

Science Gossip.

M. WEDENSKY has lately made some experiments on frogs which throw some light on the nature of nervous action. He "tetanizes," to use his own phrase, one of the chief sensory nerves of the leg by induced currents of moderate strength, with the result that it soon ceases to show the usual reflexes. These reflexes are, however, excited in a neighbouring nerve not in connexion with the one tetanized to a much greater degree than would be the case if the "nerf témoin" were itself exposed directly to the current, and this effect continues for a considerable time. The whole phenomenon, says M. Wedensky, resembles what would happen were the "nerf témoin" poisoned with strychnine, and he draws a curious parallel between these facts and those exhibited by the human subject in cases of hysteria. He thinks they may serve to explain how, in hysterical patients, zones of hyperæsthesia or extra-sensitiveness seem to exist side by side with those of anæsthesia or insensibility. This is certainly the case, although it must not be lost sight of that M. Wedensky's experiments are capable of a different interpretation from that which he puts on them.

MM. CHARLES MOUREU and A. LEPAPE have published the results of an investigation made by them into the waters of natural springs in France which are rich

in helium. Sir William Ramsay showed many years ago that this was the case with, for instance, the waters of Bath, and on the disintegration theory now generally adopted it can only be due to the presence, there or elsewhere, of a mass of some highly radioactive substance such as radium. MM. Moureu and Lepape inquire whether the helium thus spontaneously disengaged can be what they call "young" helium, or, in other words, gas freshly formed by the recent disintegration of the radio-active substance. They decide that it cannot be, for the reason that the quantity they have themselves isolated and examined would demand for its production the existence of more than ninety tons of radium, or five hundred million tons of its parent pitchblende. They therefore suggest that it must be what they term "fossil" helium, or helium shut up for a long period within rocks or other minerals. They further point out that all the thermal springs in France whose waters are charged with helium lie in a belt running, roughly, from south-west to north-east, and are grouped round a line passing through the towns of Moulins, Dijon, and Vesoul. It would be curious to see whether the helium-bearing springs of England and Wales can be in the same way confined to a small area, and, if so, why.

THE existence of small quantities of manganese within the tissues of animals was lately mentioned in these columns. MM. Gabriel Bertrand and H. Agulhan now announce that they have burnt to a residue, in a closed platinum vessel, the flesh of horses, oxen, sheep, rabbits, and guinea-pigs by means of oxygen prepared by electrolysis, and therefore chemically pure. They find that on analysis the residue gives traces of boron as well as of manganese, the liver and muscle yielding, perhaps, a greater quantity than other tissues. The quantity is excessively small, amounting, on the whole, to the two-hundredth part of a milligramme for every ten grammes of uncooked meat, or about one milligramme for seven kilogrammes of muscle. Yet it appears to be constant, and, coupled with the fact that arsenic and manganese have already been discovered in similar conditions, seems to indicate that many of the so-called minerals enter into the composition of animal tissues. The old definition of the human body as consisting of so many pounds of carbon with a small proportion of nitrogen diffused through so many pailfuls of water thus holds good no longer, and a new factor is introduced into the problems of organic chemistry.

THE BELFAST MEETING of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers takes place next Tuesday and Wednesday in the Municipal Technical Institute. Half a dozen papers are to be read by established authorities.

No. 4589 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* contains a note by Mr. F. W. Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, suggesting that certain lines seen in the spectrum of the solar chromosphere may reasonably be attributed to radium. The wave-lengths of the chromospheric lines, obtained from observations at various solar eclipses by Mr. Dyson and Sir Norman Lockyer, are compared with those of lines in the spark spectrum of radium, and from this comparison it appears probable that five lines are identical in the two sources. It has lately been stated that the spectrum of the temporary star in Gemini shows lines that may be attributed to the presence of radio-active substances; but the evidence for this is not considered in some quarters to be conclusive.

FINE ARTS

Palestine Exploration Fund's Annual, 1911.

By Duncan Mackenzie, Gustaf Dalman, and Francis G. Newton. (Published by the Fund.)

THIS is an account of the useful work done by the Fund during the last season. Dr. Duncan Mackenzie and Mr. Newton made an expedition to Moab, where they explored, planned, and photographed the megalithic remains at Rabbath Ammon in part described by the late Col. Conder. These mainly consist of ruined dolmens, which Col. Conder considered to be altars, but which Dr. Mackenzie, with more probability, regards as tombs. He draws attention to the likeness between these and the Sardinian monuments generally known as Tombs of the Giants, and thinks they may go back to a time before the First Egyptian Dynasty. The round tower known as the Rujm-el-Melfûf was also surveyed by the explorers, who decided that it was a fort with a rectangular *enceinte* existing under its protection, being part, as Dr. Mackenzie says, of a system of blockhouse fortification in vogue at Ammon, and compared by him to the *nuraghi* of Sardinia and the *talayot* of Majorca. All this is described clearly and with sufficient detail, and is well illustrated by photographs taken on the spot.

To this account Dr. Mackenzie adds a description of the Fund's excavation at Ain Shems, which seems to be connected with the Biblical name of Beth Shemesh (the House of the Sun), and to have been the scene of Samson's exploits in Philistia. The discoveries here were mostly fragments of pottery, some of which appear to be of late "Mycenæan" times, and to date back to the fourteenth century before Christ. The pottery thus found is figured in the illustrations, and bears out Dr. Mackenzie's contention that it is of Ægean or Cypriote origin, thereby strengthening the theory already accepted by archaeologists that the Philistines came from Crete and other Mediterranean islands shortly after the sack of Cnossus. The Byzantine convent, built apparently upon the ruins of the ancient town of Beth Shemesh, was also explored, and its plan is recorded in the volume.

Last in the 'Annual' comes Dr. Gustaf Dalman's account of the two-storied building at Petra known to the natives as the Khaznet Firaun, or the Treasury of Pharaoh. He thinks it not a treasury, but a mausoleum, and would attribute it to some of the Nabatean kings who flourished at the beginning of our era, among whom he mentions Aretas IV. Philodemos (a contemporary of Christ) and Rabbelos II. or Soter. It certainly was the work of some one of pronounced Hellenistic taste; and the handsome façade here pictured, with its two stories of Corinthian pillars, between which statues

on' plinths were placed, is unlike anything one would expect in image-hating Palestine, and amply bears out Dr. Dalman's contention that it is the most perfect two-storied façade which has been preserved in the East from antiquity till now. Although it has been noticed by De Laborde and others, the careful plans and measurements here supplied by Mr. Newton are welcome, and correct those of earlier observers in many important particulars.

On the whole, therefore, the 'Annual' is a good and interesting account of work well done. Owing to the poverty of the land and its people, excavation in Palestine never yields the rich results which sometimes await the explorer in Asia Minor, Egypt, or even Meroë. It therefore requires increased enthusiasm aroused by the associations of the place to sustain the excavators in their trials, and there are proofs that in the present, as in other instances, the Fund is well served in this respect. Both excavators write clearly and well, although Dr. Mackenzie occasionally lapses into a kind of lyricism which leads him to talk about the necromancer's wand "that bringeth light and openeth up the hidden secrets of the earth." One wonders whether he remembers Thackeray's ode of the mother to her babe and the "eye that gleameth."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Archæological Survey of Ceylon: Part VI. *EPIGRAPHIA ZEYLANICA*, being Lithic and Other Inscriptions of Ceylon, edited and translated by Don Martino de Silva Wickremasinghe, 5/ net. Frowde

Art Decorator (The), a Monthly Magazine of Designs in Colours for Art Workers and Amateurs, Part I., July, 1/ net. Grevel

Five plates in colours by well-known artists.

Goodyear (W. H.), *MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL REFINEMENTS.*

The author points out that the discovery of architectural refinements in the Parthenon is comparatively modern, and dismisses the general idea that such anomalies were designed to correct optical effects of irregularity. Similar practices in mediæval cathedrals are not likely to have been recorded in the absence of architectural treatises, but it is pointed out that a deliberate entasis is not only given to steeples in modern times, but can also be demonstrated in certain mediæval spires. Widening refinements and horizontal curvature are mentioned as features of the same period. Another class of mediæval asymmetries eulogized by Ruskin has no explanation beyond that of the dislike of mechanical formalism. The essay is reprinted from *The Yale Review* for April of this year.

Hirth's (Georg) Formenschatz, 35 Jahrgang, Hefte 10, 11, 12, 1m. each.

Munich and Leipzig, G. Hirth.

These three numbers of this excellent publication are not less interesting than their predecessors. Heft 11 contains photographs

of Ghiberti's magnificent reliquary of St. Zenobius at Florence, and Heft 12 reproduces six scenes from the life of Charlemagne in silversmiths' work of the early thirteenth century. We have previously expressed surprise at the faulty English translations of the explanations of the plates. In the numbers before us several are absurd; and at least one is misleading: 'Fensterarkade des Kreuzganges von St. Zeno' is not "Arcadian window of the Cloister of St. Zeno."

Stone (J. Harris), *ENGLAND'S RIVIERA, A Topographical and Archæological Description of Land's End, Cornwall, and Adjacent Spots of Beauty and Interest*, 15/ net. Kegan Paul

'England's Riviera,' a title of modern railway enterprise, is not a happy name for this book, because much of it is concerned with the North Coast, the climate of which is distinctly vigorous and bracing. The letterpress is abundant, amounting to about 500 pages, and the illustrations are also on a lavish scale, being reproductions of 137 photographs from the author's camera. It would be difficult to find anything new to say about Cornwall in general, or the Land's End in particular. A whole chapter is devoted to the Cornish humour of the Land's End district; but many of the paragraphs are old favourites, and well known in various parts of England.

With one definite pronouncement of Mr. Stone's we are entirely at issue. He says that "the local artist, the village artificers in stone, wood, and metal are gone for ever, and the fine work in our modern churches is done by imported Italian workmen." We could take Mr. Stone into many a church, particularly in the West of England, where the local blacksmith has been encouraged to produce screenwork and other iron fittings which are fully as good as any of mediæval days, whilst a still larger number of churches could be pointed out where finely carved bench-ends and stalls have come from the village carpenter's shop, or have been designed and executed by the hands of youthful wood-cutting classes. Much attention is devoted, naturally, to the variety of old crosses with which Cornwall abounds, but experts will find themselves at variance with Mr. Stone when he says that "many of them are of the second, third, or fourth, and perhaps even earlier centuries!" The archæology of churches is evidently not a strong point with the author. He still believes in the oft-refuted notion of "leper windows," although lepers had always chapels of their own, and were excluded from churchyards as well as churches.

Some parts of the book are not up to date. For instance, the fine church of St. Buryan had the notable and considerable remains of its rood-screen restored with much care in 1910; but Mr. Stone's photograph and descriptions represent it as still in fragments. This makes much of his description, which is otherwise somewhat carelessly done, erroneous. He would be well advised, in a second edition, to omit his long appendix on 'The North Wall of Churches, and the North Side of Churchyards.' There are as many burials of founders, &c., within south walls as on the opposite side. The simple fact is that burials naturally accumulated around the chief entrance to the church; and in many a case the main porch, or doorway, was on the north side owing to peculiarities of the site or to the position of the manor house.

There are a few good Cornish stories which we have not encountered elsewhere.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the Congress held on June 27th Dr. William Martin was appointed to attend the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament now considering the Ancient Monuments Bills, and to present resolutions, and, in general, to represent the views of Congress.

The Consolidation and Amendment Bill, as drafted, excludes from the operation of the Bill buildings in use for purposes of religious worship, and the Committee suggested to Dr. Martin the obtaining of the views of Congress as to the desirability of including such buildings, particularly in the section of the Bill conferring compulsory powers. Questions were also asked in Committee concerning the compiling of inventories of movable goods of archaeological interest in churches.

A special meeting of Congress was held to consider these questions last Monday, at the rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute. Sir Hercules Read presided, and explained the purpose of the meeting, and Dr. Martin further explained what was being done by the Committee.

Considerable discussion took place, several delegates deprecating any interference with Church property. It was pointed out by Mr. Paley Baildon (Yorks) and the President that the present proposals involved the minimum of interference with Church jurisdiction, and that public opinion was becoming so awake to the mischief that was continually being done that, unless the Church took the opportunity to make satisfactory arrangements for the future, it was highly probable that much more drastic measures, such as obtained in all other countries of Europe, would be introduced.

Eventually, on the proposal of Mr. Aymer Vallance (Kent), seconded by Mr. P. L. Johnston (Surrey), it was resolved

"That this meeting of the Archaeological Congress, being desirous that the protection afforded by the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill should be extended to ecclesiastical buildings, if the same can be done without unduly infringing the existing rights or privileges of the Church of England or Scotland, or other religious body, will welcome and support any scheme by which this can be carried out, and that some scheme should be devised whereby the repairs of churches may be legally supervised by some expert archaeological authority."

Mr. Baildon then read clauses that he proposed to recommend for insertion in the Bill, in place of the clause which exempted from the compulsory section of the Act buildings in religious use. The purport of the clauses was to secure that churches might be placed under the guardianship of His Majesty's Commissioners of Works without impairing the jurisdiction of the present Church authorities and the system of faculties. Provision was, however, made for the submission of such faculties to the Commissioners for their approval. This was seconded by Major Freer (Leicester), and after discussion, and with certain verbal amendments, was carried unanimously.

Major Freer proposed, Mr. Ralph Nevill seconded, and it was carried unanimously—

"That this meeting is of opinion that, as in Sweden, an inventory of movable church property must be taken and examined periodically by the proper ecclesiastical officer (the Rural Dean might be such officer), and objects not in use must be carefully preserved."

It was also agreed that the Committee should be asked to extend to boroughs the powers to purchase buildings of archaeological interest given under the Act to county councils. Congress was also of opinion that the Act should be made to cover buildings of local as well as of "national" importance.

MAIDEN CASTLE.

Sutton, Surrey.

MAIDEN CASTLE, the finest Celtic camp in Britain, is to be offered by auction at Dorchester on Monday, the 29th inst. This fact, gleaned from the auctioneers' bill, seems one of such interest to archaeologists that I ask permission to draw attention to it in *The Athenæum*. My motive for doing so is in order that no opportunity should be lost of placing a monument of such unique importance out of the reach of injury. That the fears of antiquaries as to the possible fate of earthworks are only too well founded is shown in two cases in the immediate vicinity of Maiden Castle, viz., the intention (so it was said) of the railway authorities, when the extension from Dorchester to Weymouth was made, to carry the line right through the Roman amphitheatre! and the *fait accompli* of the "cutting" at Poundbury, whereby the southern slope of the Camp is permanently disfigured. It is to be hoped that the municipality of Dorchester is alive to the desirability of acquiring the whole area of Maiden Castle as a possession of the borough for ever, particularly as for such an object substantial pecuniary support might be counted on from outside; payment might probably be extended over a term of years, and there would always be revenue accruing from the pasturage of the 106 acres of the Camp itself. There can be, I believe, but little doubt that many would be found ready to help, upon national and historic grounds, such a project as I have now ventured to put forward.

J. J. FOSTER.

THE LONDON SALON AT THE ALBERT HALL.

THERE are many reasons for approving of the London Salon. It is the only place in England where pictures are hung without any selection being made. The fate of the *Salon d'Automne*, formerly the most interesting exhibition in Europe, could be cited to discredit the jury system, were it not that the system had discredited itself even more effectually in this country by making it appear that British art had ceased to exist. No matter how good the intentions of a jury may be, inevitably it comes to be dominated by a clique of painters who imagine that they are setting a high standard by rejecting all pictures sufficiently unlike their own. In France, therefore, "Les Indépendants" have become the representatives of contemporary art, while English people who hope to discover something vital at home must betake themselves to the Albert Hall.

There is more than this to be said for the London Salon: its standard of painting is far higher than that of the Royal Academy or of the New English Art Club. For this we have chiefly to thank Mr. Walter Sickert and his pupils. They set the tone. It is extraordinary that any master should have led so many pupils so far along the road to art. All have been taken to a point where their work ceases to be negligible. All have been made to search life for realities, and not for pictures. They have been taught to simplify and to select; and they have been taught not to select the obvious, the romantic, and the pretty. They have not been taught, however, to select the profoundly significant, for that cannot be taught. Even Mr. Sickert cannot turn sincere and intelligent painters into great artists.

Entering the arena, the visitor will probably turn first to the large picture by

Mr. Wyndham Lewis. To appreciate this work, he should take the lift to the gallery, whence, having shed all irrelevant prejudices in favour of representation, he will be able to contemplate it as a piece of pure design. He will be able to judge it as he would judge music—that is to say, as pure, formal expression. So judging, he cannot fail to be impressed by the solidity of the composition, to which the colour is not an added charm, but of which it is an integral part; he will feel that the picture holds together as a unity in the way that a sonata by Beethoven holds, in a way that nothing else does in this exhibition; also he will feel a certain dissatisfaction which may cause him to inquire whether Mr. Lewis has altogether succeeded in expressing himself. We believe that he has not. There is a laboriousness about this work which seems to represent the artist's unsuccessful struggle to realize in paint his mental conception; and it is for this reason that we admire it rather as a promise of something great than as an achievement.

The other striking thing in the arena is Mr. Epstein's statue. Approached from behind, as the present writer approached it, this strongly resembles a great work of art. Closer examination proves that it is only an imitation of one; but how admirable an imitation! That Mr. Epstein should combine with the taste and intelligence to perceive the beauty of Mexican sculpture the skill and science to reproduce its fine qualities is surely something to note and admire. There is enough in this figure, imitative though it be, to secure for its author pre-eminence amongst British sculptors.

A third work in this part of the hall has attracted some attention. It is a picture of the coronation of George V. by one Fernand Piret, a French aviator—so the story goes—who never before dabbled in terrene arts. It may be so. In any case he has contrived a mordant comment on the official representation of that memorable and mystic ceremony.

Upstairs, the best things are two charming pictures by Mr. S. F. Gore. It is a joy to watch the progress of this good artist. The patient and unpretentious labour of his experimental years is being handsomely rewarded. Mr. Gore is finding himself; we never doubted that he was well worth finding. Mr. Gilman, too, is steadily becoming more interesting; but Mr. Ginner has, as yet, hardly fulfilled the promise of his early work. The delicate sensibility and fine scholarship which M. Lucien Pissarro chooses to conceal beneath a presentment of almost exaggerated modesty will escape no one whose eyes have not been blinded by the flush of fashionable vulgarity, of which, happily, there is very little here. The London Salon is no place for those who are, or who hope to become, portrait-makers at "a thousand" a head.

All the creditable work to be found in this exhibition is not to be mentioned in one article. The pictures by Miss Helen Saunders, painted surely under the influence of Mr. Etchells; 'The Omnibus,' by Mr. Adeney; the works of Mrs. Louise Pichard, Mr. Malcolm Drummond, Mr. J. B. Yeats, and Mr. W. B. C. Burnet; that rather pretentious piece, 'Les Deux Amies,' by Madame Renée Finch; and 'The Cot,' a charming little picture by Mrs. Ogilvie—all deserve more attention than any over-worked critic is likely to give them. They are, for the most part, accomplished paintings that provoke no doubts and no outrageous hopes.

The case of Mr. Claude Walker is different. It is just conceivable that he

may become a great artist. His two rather incompetent pictures, 'A Heat-Stroke' and 'A Long Journey,' are of the kind that tempt optimists into indiscretion. Here is a man who sees directly and simply, and has a direct and simple reaction to what he sees. Evidently he is determined to feel for himself and to express nothing but what he has felt. Austerely he excludes all that is not his own; therefore, as he is anything but an accomplished craftsman, his canvases have a naive, not to say an ungainly appearance. But if, as seems possible, he be one of those queer people who, childlike, get direct emotions from all they see, there can be no doubt that when, if ever, he masters the craft of expressing them, he will be one of those still queerer people whom we call great plastic artists. C. B.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ON Tuesday, the 16th inst., and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the important collection of Egyptian antiquities formed by the late Mr. H. Martyn Kennard, the chief lots being the following: Head of a King, in hard green stone, 88l. A very fine Ushabti figure, in dark steatite, 75l. A small pendant ornament in the form of a human-headed hawk, 92l. A small scarab in gold, 52l. A small oblong toilet-box of wood, and a Kohl box of wood, XI-XII. Dynasty, 71l. A pair of double pipes or flutes of reed, about 600 B.C., 70l. A portrait bust of a youth, in coloured wax on panel, 140l. Portrait bust of a lady, similar, 102l; another, similar, 152l; another, similar, 150l. A funeral feast painted on stone, found near Beyrout, XVIII. Dynasty, 1,071l. The total of the sale was 5,220l. 19s. 6d.

ENGRAVINGS.

THE following were the most important lots in Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on the 22nd and 23rd inst.: Muirhead Bone, Clare Market, 66l.; A Building, 71l. E. Scott, after Morland, Tom Jones taking Molly Seagrim from the Constable, in colours, 93l.

Fine Art Gossip.

THERE has just been opened an exhibition of modern water-colours at the Baillie Gallery, which all interested in this essentially British art should see. There are over two hundred works on view, many of them by well-known painters, and the standard of excellence is well maintained throughout. It is the intention of the proprietors to keep the gallery open until well on in September. We have no doubt this enterprise will be appreciated.

THE one-man show by Mr. L. Burleigh Brühl, at the Burlington Gallery, contains several excellent paintings, chiefly marine. The outstanding characteristics of Mr. Brühl's work are its facility and evident ease of accomplishment. The prevailing note in it is delight in silvery-grey skies, seas and flat stretches of beach. The artist is not, in fact, quite happy away from the sea.

WE may congratulate Sir Cecil Smith on a useful new departure at South Kensington Museum. He has published through the Stationery Office (at the price of 1s.) a *Review of the Principal Acquisitions, 1911*, which is full of excellent illustrations. In a Prefatory Note it is pointed out that it is the practice in many museums abroad to issue periodically an illustrated account of the more important objects recently acquired,

and we think that the present volume of about 80 pages will do good work in calling attention to the value of the Museum. The book contains a list of donors in the past year; and *The Athenæum* may be allowed to note the gift of 639 volumes from the library of the late Lady Dilke, and of a collection of books relating to the Great Exhibitions in London in 1851 and 1862 made by Sir Wentworth Dilke (the first baronet). Each department and section of the Museum is represented in the present work.

M. G. HUET has published a study of the story of Susanna as given in the Apocrypha, from which it appears that its distinctive feature is not the accusation falsely brought against the heroine, nor her triumphant vindication through the astute cross-examination of the witnesses by the judge who tries the case, but the youth, or even the infancy, of this last. Mr. Huet shows that this feature of the case, which appears plainly enough in the description of "the young youth, whose name was Daniel," is reproduced in similar stories in 'The Arabian Nights,' in the Indian tales of Vikramaditya, and elsewhere, the story possibly coming from India in the first instance, and then filtering through to the compilers of the Apocrypha by way of Alexandria. Whether it was really, as M. Huet suggests, a "conte moral"—designed possibly to show the superior insight of an innocent child when compared with the reasoned judgment of sophisticated men—is another matter; but, as an instance of the manner in which such folk-tales wander from one country to another, it is sufficiently curious.

THE four hundred lines or so of Sophocles's satyric drama of the 'Ichneutæ' or, 'The Trackers,' lately recovered by Dr. A. S. Hunt, have now been published by the Egypt Exploration Fund in vol. ix. of the 'Oxyrhynchus Papyri.' The remarks made by M. Théodore Reinach in introducing it to the notice of the Académie des Inscriptions have appeared almost simultaneously with the publication of the fragment itself, and are full of interest. M. Reinach points out that the story of the infant god who steals the cattle of the Sun-God, and makes out of strips of their hides a new musical instrument, is one of those fairy stories which belong, as he says, to universal folk-lore, and was likely to be particularly pleasing to the over-subtle Greeks. He further shows what liberties the poet has taken with the same tale as told in the Homeric Hymn, and the curious idea he gives us of the Satyrs, whom he represents as cowardly chatters, half men and half beasts, and forming a foil to the dignified and noble figure of the nymph Cyllene. In an eloquent peroration he expresses our obligation to the land of Egypt, "the faithful guardian of the gods, not dead, but sleeping, whom destiny, fifteen or twenty centuries ago, entrusted to her discreet and incorruptible bosom."

M. PAUL FOUCART's communication to the Académie des Inscriptions on 'Les Dramas sacrés d'Eleusis' has just appeared. He distinguishes between the plays represented in the Eleusinian mysteries and the ceremonies of initiation, and seeks to show that the first-named represented simply the sacred marriage of Zeus and Demeter, the Rape of Persephone, the wanderings of Demeter in search of her child, and the reunion of the mother and daughter at Eleusis. With the assistance of his son, M. George Foucart, Professor at Marseilles, he shows that similar mystery-plays were enacted in Egypt, particularly near the

Osireion at Abydos, and that the Eleusinian dramas were intended to renew, according to the well-known idea of primitive folk on such subjects, and thereby to make perpetual, the two great benefits attributed to the goddess—viz., agriculture and initiation. The paper is in every way worthy of the veteran Hellenist, and forms one of the most noteworthy and valuable of his many contributions to learning.

It is highly satisfactory to learn that the much-needed reform and reorganization of the Prado Museum at Madrid, which have long been contemplated by the Spanish Government, are at last to be taken in hand. A commission—the "Protectorado del Museo Nacional del Prado"—to deal with the question has been formed and approved by the King, and among the members of this influential body are the Marqués de la Vega Inclán, the well-known writers D. Elias Tormo, D. Aureliano de Beruete, D. Manuel Cossio, and others, including two of the greatest collectors at Madrid, D. Pablo Bosch and D. José Lázaro. Among other things it is proposed to devote special attention to the Spanish Primitives, which are at last to be exhibited in rooms where they can be seen. Hitherto they have been huddled together in a series of rooms which can only be characterized as cellars. Another welcome announcement is that a catalogue planned on scientific and critical lines is to be prepared without delay, and that the Grecos are to be exhibited together. When all the proposed reforms and improvements have been accomplished, and many works of inferior quality which at present encumber the walls have been removed, the Prado will take the place to which it is undoubtedly entitled, as one of the most marvellous galleries in the world.

THE picture by Antonio Pereda recently in Paris, and identified by Dr. A. Mayer as one of the series painted for the Salón de Reinos in the Palace of Buen Retiro, has been acquired by Herr von Nemes, the great Hungarian collector, who has now presented it to the Prado, where other canvases belonging to the series are preserved.

The same collector, who last year generously lent the choicest pictures in his possession to the Munich Gallery, where they were seen for many months, has now allowed them to be exhibited at Düsseldorf, the exhibition being opened to the public on the 10th inst. A large illustrated catalogue, with an introduction by Dr. von Terey, has just been issued.

A LOAN COLLECTION of French art of the nineteenth century has just been opened at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and will remain open for ten weeks. The organizer of the exhibition is Dr. Karl Gebhardt, the well-known art-historian, and it is mainly due to his energy and untiring efforts that so large a number of interesting and important works has been secured.

THE friends of the late Thomas Armstrong, C.B., will be interested to hear that a memoir is in preparation to be published by Mr. Martin Secker. Mr. Armstrong was for many years Director for Art at the South Kensington Museum, and the intimate associate of George du Maurier, Whistler, Burne-Jones, William Morris, Sir Edward Poynter and Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema. Mr. Armstrong's own reminiscences form a large part of the contents of the volume, which will be illustrated with reproductions of his own work and some hitherto unpublished sketches by Du Maurier. The book will be revised by Mr. William de Morgan.

DRAMA

Jahrbuch der deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft. Edited by A. Brandl and Max Förster. Vol. XVIII. (Berlin, Langenscheidt.)

THE purpose of the German Shakespeare Society, as stated on the cover of this, their annual volume, is to advance the study of Shakespeare in Germany by every resource of scientific research and artistic presentation. Accordingly we find that the report of their activities during 1911-12 contains matter of the most diverse kind and of every degree of interest. This volume includes, by the side of a learned disquisition on the sources of 'Titus Andronicus,' such cognate subjects as a study (in English) of 'The Origin of Shakespeare's Blackfriars Theatre' (with newly discovered documents), and the second part of a complete reprint of 'The Tragedie of Cæsar and Pompey,' a contemporary anonymous drama now published for the first time. The vexed question of the genuineness of Shakespeare's death-mask is discussed by Prof. Paul Wislicenus with *echtdeutsch* minuteness and love of detail, in an article illustrated by two full-page photographs. Prof. Herford contributes a short memoir of Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, "in whom," as he remarks, "English scholarship loses one of its most devoted workers."

There is also a summary of the Shakespearean performances given during the past twelve months in England, France, and Germany, and the twenty-five odd pages devoted to this subject will certainly appeal more strongly than any other feature of the volume to the general reader if this book should fall into his hands. After so many weighty German disquisitions we turn with relief to the article of M. Albert Feuillerat, who, under the title of 'Shakespeare in France,' describes the productions undertaken by M. de Sainte Croix, as well as the recent performances at the Comédie Française and the Odéon. Any one who has seen 'Hamlet' or 'Othello' at one of the better German theatres will agree that the elaborate pantomimes offered at His Majesty's cannot compare for a moment with such serious work as is given on the stages of Berlin, Düsseldorf, Dresden, and Munich. The German productions have far more artistic finish; scenic effects are used with a clear understanding of their proper function, which is to aid the actor to induce in the audience the mood most readily responsive to the influence of the poet; whereas the elaborate richness of Sir Herbert Tree's *mise-en-scène* distracts the spectator's attention, and throws the dramatist into the background. All true Shakespeareans have recognized this fact for some time past, and consequently are basing their hopes for the future of Shakespeare in England on such performances as have been given by Miss Horniman's company at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester.

MUSIC

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Catalogue of Printed Music published between 1487 and 1800, now in the British Museum, by W. Barclay Squire, 2 vols. The Trustees

Even if the entries in this Catalogue were mere reprints from the General Catalogue of Music in the Reading-Room of the British Museum, these two volumes would prove of inestimable service to writers and students who live out of London; but the entries are more than that. Mr. G. K. Fortescue, who contributes a Preface, states that "each volume or piece has been examined, and in the majority of instances recatalogued, while, in the case of rare and valuable works, the descriptions have been more fully and accurately set forth." The time spent in preparing the work must have been enormous, and no one was better qualified to undertake it than Mr. Squire. His knowledge of books on music and musical works is vast, and his judgment—the result of long experience—trustworthy. The more this Catalogue is used, the greater will be the gratitude of musicians to Mr. Squire.

Lyon (James), A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE MODERN ORCHESTRA, 1/ net. Macmillan

We agree with the author that it is difficult to compress so vast a subject as his within the scope of a "pocket-book." It is usual, as he remarks, to give quotations from orchestral scores in books of this kind, but if he has not room to do this, he at any rate refers constantly to works published in miniature editions. These are so moderate in price that for a comparatively small sum a student can furnish himself with a good library of modern full scores. Dr. Lyon supplies the compass of each instrument, and the number of practical hints is far greater than a glance at the book would lead one to expect. They are brief, but clear. Why is not the saxophone mentioned? It has been used by Dr. Strauss in the 'Domestica,' and by Sir Frederic Cowen in his 'Thorgrim.'

Musical Antiquary, July, 2/6 net. Frowde

The first article is by Mr. W. Barclay Squire, and is entitled 'J. W. Franck in England.' Of this composer not much is known, nor of the fifteen operas of his which were produced at Hamburg from 1678 to 1686. He was in London between 1690 and 1693, and Hawkins mentions a concert he gave in 1690. Mr. Squire, following up that clue, prints advertisements from *The London Gazette* of other "Consorts of Musick" given by him, and interesting details of Franck's stay in England. 'The Woffingtons of Dublin,' by Mr. W. J. Lawrence, supplies details about this musically interesting eighteenth-century family. There is good reason to believe that Robert Woffington, vicar-choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral, took part in the original performance of 'The Messiah' (April 12th, 1742). 'Notes on the Ferrabosco Family,' by the editor, Mr. G. E. P. Arkwright, will be continued in the next number, and we shall refer to it.

Musical Gossip.

THE last important concert of the season, the Patron's Fund Concert, took place at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. King Edward was Patron of the Royal College of Music at the time the Fund was instituted by Mr. S. Ernest Palmer in 1903. The presence, therefore, of the King and Queen showed that the interest taken by the late King in the College will be continued. Mr. Palmer was present—also an unexpected and welcome visitor, M. Saint-Saëns, the first two movements of whose Violin Concerto were included in the programme, and well rendered by Mr. Albert Sammons. Miss Ella Caspars sang the 'Inflammatus' from Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater'; the rest of the music was by British composers. Mr. H. Balfour Gardiner was represented by his genial 'Comedy' Overture; Mr. G. von Holst by his clever Suite 'Phantastes'; Mr. York Bowen by his brilliant Pianoforte Concerto in D, of which he played the solo part; and Dr. Vaughan Williams by a characteristic Suite arranged from the incidental music written for a performance at Cambridge in 1909 of 'The Wasps' of Aristophanes. It was given for the first time in London. A short song, 'The Last Invocation,' by Mr. Harper Seed, was sung by Mr. Hardy Williamson. The conductors were Sir Charles Stanford and the composers.

THE posthumous works of great composers are often disappointing. In many cases the composers probably did not consider them good enough for publication. Schubert offers a notable exception; some of his finest works were left in manuscript, because he could not find a publisher. An interesting relic of Wagner has been discovered by Dr. Istel of Munich, namely, a double fugue. It was found together with some sketches of the Symphony in C, which he wrote at Leipsic in 1832. He was studying counterpoint and fugue with Weinlig in 1831-2, and the double fugue is to all appearance an exercise prepared for his teacher. Weinlig's writing is said to have been somewhat like that of his pupil, but there are one or two corrections of faults of part-writing, and one uncorrected, which Weinlig, who enjoyed high reputation as a theorist, would never have made. Dr. Istel has published the whole of the fugue (103 bars) in the July Wagner-Heft of *Die Musik*.

M. JOSEPH DENYN, who is the *carillonneur* of Mechlin Cathedral, gave a performance on the carillons on Thursday at Cattistock. His repertory included selections from Mozart, Rossini, and the Flemish songs of the sixteenth century. We described his methods in our comments on the performance which he gave last year. (See *Athenæum*, August 5, 1911, p. 167.)

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
MON.-THURS. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

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